

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Appointment and Extension of Term

### I—POSITION

1. It is the Prime Minister's prerogative to recommend to the Sovereign who should be appointed Governor General.
2. A recommendation is preceded by an informal inquiry to ascertain that the proposed nominee would be acceptable to Her Majesty.
3. The appointment is then made by the Sovereign on the basis of formal advice submitted by the Prime Minister in writing by instrument of advice\* or otherwise. The appointment is announced\* simultaneously in London and Ottawa.
4. It has become the convention that appointments are for a term of five years dating from time of installation, although legally the appointment is at pleasure. Extensions of varying and indeterminate lengths have been frequent, and are granted by the Sovereign on the recommendation of the Prime Minister.
5. The Prime Minister after consultation with the Governor General and with his colleagues in the Government can decide to seek an extension.
6. In most cases extension has been for a stated period, usually about a year. In the case of General Vanier's second extension (1965) it was specifically stated that no term had been set.
7. The procedure for obtaining royal approval is similar to that on initial appointment. Steps are taken to learn informally\* that Her Majesty would be favourable to an extension.

Subsequently a formal recommendation\* is made for Her Majesty's approval.

A press release\* is prepared and cleared with Government House and Buckingham Palace. An announcement\* is made in the House of Commons if Parliament is in session.

8. The Governor General's term of office ends on the installation of his successor.
9. In one instance (Lord Alexander, 1952) a Governor General vacated his post, with the agreement of the Canadian Government and the King's permission, before the completion of his extended term and before the installation of his successor.
10. Since Confederation two Governors General have died in office.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Appointment and Extension of Term

### II—BACKGROUND

1. In exercising his prerogative to propose a new Governor General to the Queen the Prime Minister does not consult the opposition. He may inform the Leader of the Opposition as was done in 1959 and 1967, but the decision is one for which the Government is responsible.
2. It is known that in 1935 the Prime Minister, Mr. Bennett, consulted with Mr. King, the Leader of the Opposition, regarding the selection of a successor to Lord Bessborough. The circumstances, however, were special and this is not regarded as a precedent. Parliament was about to be dissolved as its five-year term ran out and when Lord Bessborough wanted to return to England before the end of his five-year term Mr. King made it known that, in the expectation of winning a majority in the forthcoming general election, he would not accept a Governor General nominated by Mr. Bennett. This position is constitutionally unjustifiable since Mr. Bennett was the Prime Minister undefeated in Parliament and the elections had not taken place. George V reacted strongly to this suggestion and informed the Governor General that he should either bring Mr. Bennett and Mr. King to agreement on a nominee or remain in office until after the elections. The Governor General brought the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition together and they agreed on the selection of John Buchan. In no other case is there known to have been consultation between the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition. In a press interview following the appointment of Mr. Massey, Mr. St. Laurent, while not saying specifically that consultation had not taken place, declined to say that it had and insisted that he, as Leader of the Government, took full responsibility for the recommendation. Following General Vanier's appointment, Mr. Diefenbaker replied to a private inquirer that while he had informed the Leader of the Opposition of his selection before the public announcement, this did not constitute consultation. In 1967 Mr. Pearson informed Mr. Diefenbaker of the selection of Mr. Michener, but without any "consultation".
3. The technique for selecting a Governor General has evolved from the initial stage when he was selected and appointed without reference to Canadian authorities, to the present practice where he is selected and appointed on the initiative, recommendation and action of Canadian authorities exclusively, acting in direct relation with the Sovereign.
4. In 1926 Lord Willingdon's name was put forward by the United Kingdom Prime Minister to the King after consultation with the Canadian Prime Minister who had previously turned down several names proposed by Mr. Baldwin.
5. The Imperial Conference of 1930 resolved that the King should act on the advice of his Dominion ministers concerned in appointing a Governor

General. Advice was to be preceded by consultation to establish that the nominee was acceptable to His Majesty. No formalities were laid down.

6. Later that year, when it came to the selection of Lord Willingdon's successor, Mr. Bennett suggested certain names to the King in an informal letter dated 23 December, 1930. The King indicated his willingness to approve any one of them and at Mr. Bennett's request, four others were suggested—but not to be given preference over those originally proposed by Mr. Bennett. Subsequently, Mr. Bennett sent a telegram dated 7 February, 1931 formally recommending the appointment of Lord Bessborough who was on his original list and followed this by a formal written submission. The commission, under Sign Manual and Signet, was countersigned for the first time by the Canadian Prime Minister.
7. In 1945, Mr. King put forward three names to King George VI and when His Majesty indicated his preference for one of them, Lord Alexander, the Prime Minister made a formal recommendation for his appointment.
8. When it came to the appointment of Mr. Massey, his name alone was put before the King. This procedure was repeated for the appointments of General Vanier and Mr. Michener.
9. The method of obtaining the informal reaction of the Sovereign and of submitting the formal advice\* for appointment have varied. The Prime Minister has either consulted the Sovereign personally if the occasion arose or communicated through the Governor General to Buckingham Palace, or through the Canadian High Commissioner in London.

Formal advice for appointment has also been variously given; either through the Governor General, the High Commissioner in London, or personally. For the appointment of General Vanier a written instrument of advice from the Prime Minister was approved by Her Majesty.

10. In 1967 the Prime Minister consulted the intended nominee (who was in India), then telephoned to the Queen's Private Secretary to ask whether the Queen would be prepared to approve his appointment. The informal approval was communicated by telephone to the Clerk of the Privy Council the next day and an instrument of advice, bearing that date, was prepared and sent direct to the Palace by registered airmail.
11. The commission\* is now prepared in Canada for transmission to Buckingham Palace for the Queen's signature.

Until Mr. Massey's appointment, the commission was under Sign Manual and Signet. Lord Alexander's was the last in this form and the commissions for Mr. Massey, General Vanier and Mr. Michener are under the Great Seal of Canada.

In General Vanier's case the Queen signed two original commissions, one in French and one in English. General Vanier expressed a preference for the French version and it alone was sealed and the English version was destroyed by the Secretary of State.

In 1967 Mr. Michener's commission was prepared in both languages as a single document. It bore the date of the instrument of advice\*. It was

prepared by the Deputy Registrar General, signed by the Prime Minister and transmitted to London for the Queen's signature. When it was returned it was imprinted with the Great Seal and signed by the Registrar General.

12. On initial appointment, the Queen makes an announcement simultaneously with that made by the Prime Minister\*. The text of these announcements should be cleared with Her Majesty and the Governor General-designate.
13. Royal approval of an extension of term is obtained in the same way as in the case of initial appointment.
14. In selecting the channel of communication it may be thought desirable for reasons of delicacy to avoid using Government House.
15. No document is necessary to implement the decision to have the Governor General remain in office as the commission\* of appointment does not mention a term.
16. The announcement\* of an extension is normally made only in Canada, although in the case of General Vanier's first extension in 1964 the announcement was made in London as well. In 1965, the next extension was announced in Ottawa only.
17. A Governor General's term of office continues as long as his commission is in effect, that is, until it is superseded by the entry into office of his successor.
18. In one case, that of Lord Alexander, a term was concluded by a special royal proclamation. Lord Alexander was being appointed to the United Kingdom Cabinet in 1952 and the announcement was to be made while he was still in Canada. The Canadian Government considered it desirable that his successor should be announced and that Lord Alexander should have vacated the position of Governor General before his appointment to the United Kingdom Cabinet became known. In order to achieve this a royal proclamation was used to terminate his appointment as Governor General since he could not with propriety resign a royal office. An Administrator was appointed from the date of the proclamation. Lord Alexander remained in Canada privately for a short time after vacating office.
19. Two Governors General have died in office since Confederation, Lord Tweedsmuir and General Vanier. Lord Sydenham had died in office in Kingston on 19 September, 1841 and on 19 May, 1843, his successor, Sir Charles Bagot also died in Canada, but after Lord Metcalfe had taken over from him. Also, the Duke of Richmond, who was Governor and Commander-in-Chief, died in office in Richmond, Ontario, on 28 August, 1819.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Appointment and Extension of Term

### III—PROCEDURE

1. After consultation with the Cabinet if desired, the Prime Minister ascertains whether his nominee would be acceptable to the Sovereign.
2. There is not sufficient precedent to establish a firm rule how this should be done. If the Prime Minister did not find an occasion during a visit to London or during a visit of the Sovereign to Canada to raise the question verbally with Her Majesty, the Queen's reaction could be ascertained by a direct communication to Her Majesty transmitted either through Government House or Canada House in London. The Prime Minister would wish to consider the extent to which the Governor General then in office should be kept informed.
3. The informal agreement of the Sovereign once received, a formal letter of advice\* from the Prime Minister may be transmitted directly to the Queen recommending the appointment. This was done in 1959 and 1967 for the appointments of General Vanier and Mr. Michener.

Alternatively, formal advice may be transmitted by telegram through the High Commissioner in London and the Queen's Private Secretary. This method was used in 1952 when Mr. Massey was appointed.

Another possibility would be to have Government House transmit the advice from the Prime Minister to Buckingham Palace for the Queen.

4. The procedures followed in the case of the appointment of Mr. Massey indicate some of the possible techniques which may be adopted. The informal proposal was made by letter addressed to the King, signed by the Prime Minister, and delivered to His Majesty's Private Secretary by the Canadian Minister of Finance who was in England.

The King's favourable reaction was conveyed by telegram from his Private Secretary to the Prime Minister transmitted through Canada House.

The day this message was received, a telegram was sent by the Prime Minister to the King's Private Secretary, through Canada House, containing the text of a formal recommendation to His Majesty for Mr. Massey's appointment.

Formal approval was conveyed by telegram from the King to the Prime Minister sent through Canada House.

5. In the case of General Vanier the Prime Minister informed the Queen of his desire to propose General Vanier's appointment. This was followed by informal and personal consultation between the Prime Minister and the Queen while Her Majesty was in Canada. Her Majesty subsequently signed both the formal instrument of advice recommending the appointment and the new Governor General's commission in Halifax, prior to her return to the United Kingdom.

6. The essential element of direct communication between the Prime Minister and the Queen being well established, there would not appear to be any purpose in limiting the alternatives by attempting to insist that the same procedures should be followed for each stage in every instance. The existing alternatives provide the flexibility to meet all situations.
7. The commission\* of appointment is now prepared by the Deputy Registrar General, signed by the Prime Minister, then forwarded to London for the Queen's signature. On its return to Canada the commission is imprinted with the Great Seal and signed by the Registrar General.
8. The original commission is traditionally held by the appointee; the Registrar General retaining a photostat or a microfilm copy. A suggestion put forward on one occasion that the original commission should be kept as part of the public record rather than being given to the appointee is refutable.
9. As the customary five-year term draws to a close, the Prime Minister recommends an extension to the Sovereign if he does not plan to recommend a new appointment.
10. If the formal\* or informal\* submission to the Queen for an extension is to be made through the High Commission in London, instructions are usually conveyed by telegram. On occasion messages have been passed through Government House although it might be better not to use this channel, in order not to embarrass the Governor General. A formal instrument of advice has not been used up to now.
11. The text of the press release\* is cleared with Government House and with Buckingham Palace who are informed when the announcement will be made, usually only in Ottawa. If Parliament is in session the Prime Minister announces\* the extension in the House.
12. Only in the exceptional circumstances of Lord Alexander's case has a proclamation been used to end a Governor General's term of office. This was signed by the Queen on the advice of the Prime Minister. In normal circumstances, no administrative action is called for as no document is issued.
13. The Governor General's salary is paid up to and including the day before his successor is sworn in.

If the Governor General is a non-Canadian, travelling allowance is paid to and including the day he embarks on his departure from Canada.

For a Canadian, the travelling allowance is paid up to and including the day he leaves Ottawa to return home.

## **GOVERNOR GENERAL**

### **Appointment and Extension of Term**

APPENDICES

Formal recommendation for appointment of Governor General

Announcement to House of Commons regarding appointment of Governor General

Press release regarding appointment of Governor General

Commission of appointment as Governor General

Informal recommendation for extension of term as Governor General

Formal recommendation for extension of term as Governor General

Announcement to House of Commons regarding extension of term as Governor General

Press release regarding extension of term as Governor General

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Installation

### I—POSITION

1. The Governor General is installed at a ceremony which is now normally held in the Senate Chamber. The Chief Justice or the senior judge of the Supreme Court administers the oaths\*. Some Privy Councillors are required to be present in order to hear the commission\* read. The Prime Minister participates in the ceremony.
2. The Administrator, whenever he has been exercising the powers of the Governor General at the time of the installation of the new incumbent, participates in the installation ceremony; as did two Governors General who remained in office until their successors took over.
3. After the oaths have been administered the Prime Minister makes a formal speech\* of welcome to which the Governor General replies\*. These speeches are subsequently published in *Hansard*.
4. The ceremony is open to invited guests and is fully covered by press, radio and television.
5. The Secretary of State is responsible for planning the ceremony and the Prime Minister will want to assure that the arrangements\* are satisfactory.
6. The installation ceremony includes the formal arrival of the Governor General-designate in Ottawa in which the Prime Minister participates. The Government will also be involved in the travel arrangements to Canada if the Governor General-designate is abroad when appointed.
7. The Governor General has the title "Right Honourable" for life from the moment of his installation.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Installation

### II—BACKGROUND

1. In the past installation ceremonies have been held in various places, usually points of debarkation but this is no longer a consideration and Ottawa is now the indicated location unless unusual circumstances were to dictate otherwise. Eight installations have taken place in Quebec, four in Halifax and one in Montreal. Seven have been held in Ottawa including the last five.
2. The Prime Minister as the head of the Government has a prominent part in the ceremony\*. In 1940 Senator Dandurand, the Senior Privy Councillor in the Government, who was Leader of the Government in the Senate participated in the ceremony by accompanying the Prime Minister when the viceregal party arrived at Parliament and when they left. The Leader of the Government in the Senate has similarly participated in the subsequent installation ceremonies. Opposition leaders from either Chamber have not, however, been involved as such, nor have the Speakers, who represent all the members of both Houses without political distinction. It is for consideration whether the participation of Parliament would be more properly indicated by giving the Speakers a role in greeting the Governor General-designate and a more prominent place in other parts of the ceremony.
3. The prominence given to ladies in the ceremony has varied according to the presence and views of the wife of the Governor General and the wife of the Prime Minister.
4. The Letters Patent\* of the Governor General prescribe that his commission of appointment shall be read before the Chief Justice or other judge of the Supreme Court of Canada and members of the Privy Council. This need not be a meeting of the Privy Council and the ceremony is not now so regarded although some early ceremonies were recorded to be Councils. Those at the Privy Councillors' table in the Senate for the ceremony are members of the Government.
5. The Privy Council minute books show that early installations took place at meetings of Council, with members of the Government in attendance. There is no requirement for a meeting of Council and the practice has not been continued.
6. The Governor General's commission\* is read in both languages.
7. Three oaths\* are taken: allegiance, office, and Keeper of the Great Seal. In 1959 these were for the first time reproduced in the oath book in both languages and in such a way as to require the Governor General to sign only once. These oaths are administered by the Chief Justice or by the senior judge of the Supreme Court if the Chief Justice is the Administrator.

8. Since 1878 the only signatures required are those of the Governor General, who signs below the oath forms, and the judge administering the oaths, who signs the jurat. Other judges present have signed from time to time. This practice was consistent from 1926 until 1959 when the Chief Justice was the only judge to sign. The Clerk of the Privy Council signed the oath book as a witness for the first time in 1911 and has continued to do so since. Mr. King was the first Prime Minister to sign as witness in 1926 and the practice has been continued.
9. When the Governor General was not a Canadian he usually left the country to return to the United Kingdom before his successor arrived. The Government was then in the charge of the Administrator. He traditionally attended the installation ceremony since he was the actual representative of the Sovereign until the oaths had been administered to the new Governor General. On occasion the ceremonial arrangements seem to have lost sight of the fact that the Administrator is entitled to full honours while in office, the courtesies due the Governor General-designate notwithstanding. Only when the Governor General-designate has been installed does he become entitled to royal honours as the Sovereign's representative.
10. In 1883 Lorne attended the installation of Lansdowne at Quebec and Aberdeen saw Minto installed in Quebec in 1898. In 1959 Mr. Massey left Ottawa on the morning of General Vanier's installation. As he remained in Canada there was no question of an Administrator and no Deputy Governor General attended the ceremony. Thus the transfer of authority to the new Governor General was carried out in the absence of any representative of the Head of State. There seems to be little justification for this and many factors argue in favour of having the outgoing Governor General present for the transfer of responsibility.
11. The speech\* of welcome and the Governor General's reply\* are now given only once with parts in French and parts in English. At an early sitting of Parliament after the installation the Prime Minister moves\* the inclusion of the addresses in *Hansard*. This practice has been consistently followed except in 1952.
12. The Governors General who have been Canadians happened to be abroad when appointed. The Government would want to ascertain what assistance it could give the Governor General-designate in returning to Canada to assume his office. This has been done but there is no formal ceremonial on arrival until the Governor General reaches Ottawa for his inauguration.
13. Since 1959 the installation ceremony has been covered by radio and television.
14. In 1967 the Cabinet paid a formal call on the Governor General immediately after the installation ceremony.
15. The Table of Titles for Canada provides that the Governor General shall be styled "Right Honourable" for life. This title becomes effective upon his assumption of office.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Installation

### III—PROCEDURE

1. If the Governor General-designate is abroad at the time of appointment the Prime Minister will want to consider what official assistance should be provided in arranging his return to Canada. This would include appropriate greeting on the part of the Government on arrival in Canada. Any arrangements which are to be made could be placed in the hands of the Secretary of State, as a preliminary to the installation ceremony.
2. Mr. Massey was brought to Canada from the United Kingdom by R.C.A.F. aircraft in 1952, after his appointment had been announced. He landed at Trenton where he was greeted by a Cabinet minister, then proceeded to his home near Port Hope to await the trip to Ottawa for his installation. General Vanier returned to Canada from Europe by ship after his appointment was announced. He made his own arrangements and landed in Montreal where he lived. He was not greeted on behalf of the Government on that occasion. In 1967 Mr. and Mrs. Michener were brought home from New Delhi by the R.C.A.F. The Assistant Secretary to the Governor General and an A.D.C. went to New Delhi to accompany the party on the trip. An overnight stop was made in London so the Governor General-designate could accept the Queen's invitation to stay at Windsor.
3. The installation ceremonies begin when the Governor General-designate journeys to Ottawa. These arrangements\* are the responsibility of the Secretary of State and the Prime Minister will want to assure himself that they are satisfactory. In 1967 the greeting on arrival at Ottawa was informal. The Prime Minister and Mrs. Pearson, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and his wife and the Secretary of State were on hand. The Administrator was prevented by illness from attending. The Governor General-designate and Mrs. Michener stayed in the Government Hospitality House until after the installation.
4. In selecting the date for the installation the Prime Minister should consult with the Speaker of the Senate to determine that the Senate Chamber can be made available.
5. The installation ceremony\* itself is planned by the Secretary of State in co-operation with Government House and the Prime Minister's Office to assure that the wishes of the Governor General-designate and the Prime Minister are met. Parliament, the Department of National Defence and others are consulted in regard to their participation.
6. The Prime Minister's speech\* of welcome to be delivered at the ceremony should be prepared sufficiently in advance to give the Governor General-designate an opportunity to prepare his reply\*. Consultation on this point

could take place between the Clerk of the Privy Council and the Governor General's Secretary. The Prime Minister may also wish to consult Cabinet about the content of the speeches which are traditionally non-political in character. Consideration should be given to having alternate paragraphs of the speeches in English and French.

7. The Clerk of the Privy Council arranges for the Prime Minister's speech to be engrossed by the Secretary of State after the ceremony and sends it to Government House for the Governor General's records.
8. The Clerk of the Privy Council is responsible for the preparation of the oath book and the provision of the bible which is subsequently presented to the Governor General after having been endorsed by the Justice who administered the oaths\*, the Prime Minister and the Clerk.
9. At the first convenient sitting of Parliament after the installation, the Prime Minister moves that the addresses be printed in *Hansard*. This motion\* has been seconded by the Leader of the Opposition.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Installation

### IV—CEREMONIAL

1. The Prime Minister participates in the ceremony welcoming the Governor General-designate on his arrival in Ottawa to be installed, at the arrival of the Governor General-designate to the Parliament Buildings and in the ceremony itself. The detailed arrangements\* will be made by the Secretary of State.
2. The other chief participants are the Administrator or possibly the retiring Governor General, the Justice of the Supreme Court who will administer the oaths\*, members of the Privy Council to hear the commission\* read and the Registrar General to hand over the Great Seal. The Clerk of the Privy Council, the Secretary to the Governor General and the Deputy Registrar General also have parts to play.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Installation

### APPENDICES

Clause X of the 1947 Letters Patent regarding oaths to be taken by Governor General and the reading of his commission of appointment

Commission of appointment as Governor General

Oaths taken by Governor General

Proclamation announcing assumption of duties and functions of Governor General

Address and reply delivered by Prime Minister and Governor General respectively at installation ceremony

Motion made by Prime Minister in House of Commons for inclusion of above address and reply as an appendix to official report of debates of the House of Commons

Official programme for installation of Governor General

Memorandum on arrangements for installation of Governor General

Extract from "Installation of Governors General 1867-1952" by J. F. Delaute on subject of attendance by outgoing Governor General at induction of his successor

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### End of Term

### I—POSITION

1. The appointment of a Governor General is without specific term and persists legally until brought to an end by the installation of a successor. By convention the term has come to be regarded as five years but its actual length is determined by the Prime Minister's recommendation to the Sovereign on the appointment of a successor.
2. Legally a Governor General's term of office expires when his successor is installed without any specific action by or in regard to the departing Governor General.
3. The Government has marked the termination of a Governor General's term of office in various ways. These have included formal addresses from both Houses of Parliament, farewell dinners and receptions, and ceremonies on departure from the capital and from the country. One Governor General was summoned to the Privy Council on leaving office.
4. On every occasion when Parliament has been in session at the time of a Governor General's departure, a joint address\* has been adopted bidding him farewell. Parliament was either prorogued or dissolved when six Governors General left so there were no addresses. The addresses have been moved by the Prime Minister and seconded by the Leader of the Opposition.
5. The Canadian policy on titles has made it difficult for the Queen to recognize the service of a retiring Canadian Governor General as her personal representative. Mr. Massey did, however, receive the Royal Victorian Chain.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### End of Term

### II—BACKGROUND

1. The convention that a Governor General is appointed for a term of five years is so well established that his replacement before that time would probably cause comment unless an evident and acceptable reason existed. When he has been in office about five years his replacement would be considered normal although the recent practice of extending the term of office by two or more years may revise the view on what constitutes a normal term.
2. Legally the Prime Minister is at liberty to make what recommendation he wishes to the Sovereign regarding the length of tenure of a Governor General and his replacement. George V however let it be known in 1935 that he would not entertain a recommendation from a new Prime Minister to replace the Governor General he was to appoint that year, before the general election, on the recommendation of the then Prime Minister. That difficult situation was avoided by the only known instance of consultation between the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition leading to agreement on the nominee who was to be proposed to the King.
3. Joint addresses\* were presented to all departing Governors General until 1916 when Connaught left while Parliament was prorogued. The three subsequent Governors General likewise did not receive addresses as Parliament was not in session. However, in 1935 and in 1946 Parliament was in session to pass the addresses when the Governors General departed. Then in 1952 and 1959 the Governors General left office while Parliament was not sitting. On these last two occasions tribute was paid to the Governor General in Parliament during the debate on the Speech from the Throne as the new session opened.
4. The Government has customarily entertained the departing Governor General at dinner, the Prime Minister acting as host. In 1952 the guest list was made up of Privy Councillors perhaps because the Governor General had already left office and had been summoned to the Privy Council. The opposition was represented. In 1959 it was a Government dinner with senior officials and press represented but no opposition leaders present.

**GOVERNOR GENERAL**

**End of Term**

**APPENDICES**

Joint address of Parliament on end of term as Governor General

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Removal

### I—POSITION

1. There are no specified conditions or techniques governing the removal of a Governor General.
2. The appointment is by the Sovereign, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, and is at pleasure without a specified term which normally ends when a new incumbent subscribes to the oaths of office.
3. The term of office could be brought to an end by Letters Patent signed by the Sovereign terminating the appointment made in the commission, without regard to the appointment of a successor. In such a case the powers and authorities of the Governor General would be vested in the Administrator until a successor was appointed.
4. Any action to remove the Governor General would require the intervention of the Sovereign whose personal appointee he is. As such, his position is unaffected by changes in Governments.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Removal

### II—BACKGROUND

1. There is no instance of a Governor General being removed. Should the Government advise removal for cause the Sovereign could hardly decline the advice.
2. When Lord Alexander wished to leave office before the time foreseen, the Queen signed Letters Patent\* terminating the appointment made in his commission without naming a successor. In order to allow the Administrator to take over\* without special royal instructions this action was interpreted here as being a removal, although the reason for Alexander's departure—to take a Cabinet post in the United Kingdom—made it clear that this was not a removal in any other but the strict technical sense.
3. Changes in Governments have not affected the length of tenure of Governors General. On one occasion, however, this possibility did arise, when in 1935 Mr. King, as Leader of the Opposition took the position that he would not, if elected as expected in the forthcoming general elections, accept a Governor General selected by Mr. Bennett to succeed Lord Bessborough. The King urged the Governor General to get Bennett and King to agree to an appointee since His Majesty strongly held the view that the appointment of his personal representative was not subject to veto by a subsequent Prime Minister. Neither this point nor the constitutional correctness of Mr. King's position in attempting to control the advice which a Prime Minister, undefeated in Parliament or at the polls, should give regarding the appointment of a Governor General, were put conclusively to the test since King and Bennett met and agreed on the selection of Buchan. This is the only recorded instance of consultation with the Leader of the Opposition on the appointment of a Governor General and did not establish a precedent.
4. The acceptability of a Canadian appointee might get the attention of a new Government but in the two instances to date each new Government has extended the term of the incumbent selected by the preceding Administration.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Removal

### APPENDICES

Letters Patent terminating Lord Alexander's term of office; together with Administrator's subsequent proclamation

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Absence

### I—POSITION

1. The Prime Minister is informed when the Governor General plans to be absent from Ottawa visiting other parts of Canada. Government House arranges who will be acting as Deputy Governor General and informs the Prime Minister.
2. When the Governor General plans to be absent from Canada to visit the United States for a period not exceeding two weeks the Prime Minister's approval is sought\*. The Governor General usually informs the Sovereign but royal permission is not necessary.
3. When the Governor General wishes to be absent to spend more than two weeks in the United States or to visit any other country the Queen's permission\* must be sought through the Prime Minister.
4. Whenever the Governor General will be absent from Canada for less than 30 days a Deputy Governor General takes over. Should the absence be prolonged past 30 days an Administrator is then appointed. If it is known that the absence from Canada will exceed 30 days an Administrator is sworn in on the Governor General's departure.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Absence

### II—BACKGROUND

1. While the Governor General does not require the Prime Minister's approval to be absent from Ottawa visiting in Canada circumstances may indicate that consultation would be desirable in order to avoid possible political inconvenience.
2. If the Governor General plans to be absent from Ottawa for part of a day only it has been found convenient to have the Deputy Governor General act for the entire day.
3. Since the Governor General's travel plans frequently required him to pass through the United States when travelling between parts of Canada, and since he often has wished to make short visits to the United States the Prime Minister was granted authority\* in 1947 to sanction visits to the United States for periods not exceeding two weeks without reference to the Queen. The Governor General may, however, inform the Queen, particularly if his absence is not simply due to his travel itinerary.
4. The Prime Minister's transmission\* of the Governor General's request\* for permission to be absent from Canada implies his approval although it has often not been stated.
5. If the Governor General's absence is not to exceed 30 days his duties are performed by a Deputy Governor General who may not be the same person throughout the absence.
6. If the absence is prolonged an Administrator must be sworn in on the thirtieth day.
7. If the absence is planned to exceed 30 days an Administrator is sworn in on the day the Governor General leaves Canada. If he is travelling by ship from Montreal or Quebec City this is taken to be when the ship leaves the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In such a case a Deputy Governor General would act from the Governor General's departure from Ottawa until the Administrator is installed.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Absence

### III—PROCEDURE

1. The Governor General's Secretary informs the Prime Minister's Office about the intended absence of the Governor General from Ottawa, and the arrangements for a Deputy Governor General to act.
2. The Governor General obtains the Prime Minister's approval either orally or by letter\* when he plans to visit the United States for a period not exceeding two weeks.
3. When other visits are planned the Governor General writes\* to the Prime Minister to tell him his plans and to ask him to obtain the Queen's permission. The Prime Minister may decide to refer the question to Cabinet. The Prime Minister then communicates with the Sovereign through Her Majesty's Private Secretary either by letter\* or cable. The Prime Minister informs\* the Governor General when the Queen's permission\* has been received.
4. If the Governor General's absence from Canada is to exceed 30 days an Administrator is sworn in on the Governor General's departure.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Absence

### APPENDICES

Submission from Prime Minister to Sovereign regarding visits to United States by Governor General for periods not exceeding two weeks in each case

Letter from Secretary to Governor General to Prime Minister's Special Assistant regarding approval of Governor General's absence to visit United States for a period not exceeding two weeks

Reply to above letter

Letter from Governor General to Prime Minister seeking Queen's permission for absence to visit a country other than the United States or the United States for more than two weeks

Letter from Prime Minister to Queen's Private Secretary transmitting to Her Majesty Governor General's request for permission to be absent abroad

Reply of Queen's Private Secretary to Prime Minister

Letter from Prime Minister to Governor General informing latter of Queen's permission for absence abroad

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Death

### I—POSITION

1. On the death of the Governor General in office authority devolves automatically according to clause VIII\* of the Letters Patent on the Administrator. The powers vest in him from the time he takes the oaths as taken by the Governor General. There is no requirement for others to take new oaths of office when the Administrator takes over\*.
2. The Prime Minister will immediately inform\* the Sovereign of the death of the Governor General.
3. The Prime Minister will wish to consider how the public announcement is to be made and whether he should make a statement\* for press, radio and television. Whether Parliament is in session will be an important factor and will affect a decision on whether special messages should be sent to leaders of opposition parties.
4. The Prime Minister will express his condolences to members of the Governor General's immediate family by calling in person or sending messages as appropriate in the circumstances.
5. A period of official mourning will be declared. This is done by proclamation\* issued on the authority of an order in council\* approved by the Administrator.
6. Arrangements are made for a State funeral. The Secretary of State is responsible for the arrangements in close co-operation with the Prime Minister's Office, Government House and other government departments and agencies involved.
7. A State funeral is offered by the Government on the death of a former Governor General who was a Canadian.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Death

### II—BACKGROUND

1. Two Governors General have died in office: Lord Tweedsmuir in 1940 and General Vanier in 1967.
2. Lord Tweedsmuir died in Montreal where he was in hospital, on Sunday, 11 February, 1940.
3. The Prime Minister, Mr. King, took a personal interest in the arrangements for which the Secretary of State was responsible in close co-operation with the Secretary to the Governor General.
4. The Governor General's death was immediately announced from the hospital in Montreal by his Secretary in a bulletin signed by his five physicians. The news was immediately carried by radio stations which observed a two-minute silence and discontinued "light programmes".
5. The Prime Minister was informed while in church in Ottawa and immediately returned to Laurier House. He sent a telegram to the Secretary to the King to inform His Majesty of the Governor General's death. The Prime Minister also sent personal messages of condolence to Lady Tweedsmuir in Montreal and to the Governor General's sons. The Prime Minister informed the leaders of opposition parties and advised Cabinet ministers to return to Ottawa. At 10 p.m. the Prime Minister broadcast a tribute to Lord Tweedsmuir. Parliament was not in session.
6. At 10:15 the Prime Minister drove to the residence of the Chief Justice to be present when he was sworn in as Administrator by the Acting Clerk of the Privy Council. Also present were the Under Secretary of State, the Prime Minister's Private Secretary and the Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.
7. A period of mourning of seven days was approved by order in council and announced by proclamation.
8. The Prime Minister cancelled the political broadcast he was due to make on Wednesday and asked his ministers to defer any political speeches until after the funeral. Other politicians followed suit.
9. Lady Tweedsmuir returned to Ottawa by special train on Monday and was met by the Prime Minister at the station.
10. The Governor General's body remained in Montreal at a funeral home where only personal friends were admitted until taken by special train to Ottawa on Tuesday morning. There was an official procession from the funeral parlour to the station in Montreal.

11. The train reached Ottawa at noon and was met by the Administrator and the Prime Minister who accompanied the body to Parliament where it lay in state in the Senate Chamber. The public were admitted from 3:00 to 10:00 p.m.
12. The funeral was held at 2:30 p.m. Wednesday at St. Andrews Church. Admittance was by invitation only—about 1,000—sent out from Secretary of State. Federal and civic offices were closed. Provincial legislatures which were in session adjourned and many schools closed throughout the country. Memorial services were held in many centres.
13. The Administrator represented the King at the funeral. Lady Tweedsmuir did not attend. After the funeral the body was put on a special train for Montreal. The Administrator and the Prime Minister went to the station for the departure. An hour after arrival at Montreal a private cremation service was held.
14. A special train carrying the ashes left Montreal on 15 February for the port of Halifax where it arrived in the early afternoon of the 16th (Friday). On board were an A.D.C., representing the late Governor General's family, the Minister of National Revenue, Mr. Ilsley, the Premier of Nova Scotia, the Chief of the Naval Staff and the Under Secretary of State. The train was met, on arrival at Halifax, by the Administrator of the Province of Nova Scotia, the Mayor of Halifax as well as by an Admiral of the Royal Navy, senior officers of the Royal Canadian Navy, and others.
15. The casket was removed in procession from the train to the Royal Navy cruiser "Orion" which sailed for England immediately thereafter. Two Canadian destroyers preceded the "Orion" through the harbour gates, as a last mark of respect from the Royal Canadian Navy. No Canadian representative accompanied the ashes during the passage. A memorial service was held at Westminster Abbey on 22 February and the ashes were buried in Scotland.
16. General Vanier died at Rideau Hall on Sunday morning, 5 March, 1967. The Governor General's Secretary telephoned the information to the Prime Minister.
17. The Prime Minister advised the Queen by telephone and by confirming telegram\* and issued a press statement\* and tribute.
18. The Chief Justice was sworn in as Administrator in the Privy Council Chamber Sunday evening in the presence of the Prime Minister. The Acting Registrar General attended to transfer the Great Seal. The Administrator then issued his proclamation\* of assumption of office.
19. The Governor General's body first lay in state at Rideau Hall where the public were not admitted but could sign the book.
20. On Monday the Cabinet approved a seven-day period of mourning which was proclaimed\*.
21. Parliament met on Monday at the usual time to hear tributes\*, then both Chambers adjourned.

22. On Monday afternoon the Governor General's body was transferred to the Senate Chamber to lie in state until the funeral. The public were admitted Monday evening and on Tuesday.
23. The State funeral was held on Wednesday at the Roman Catholic Basilica. The Administrator represented the Queen. The Prime Minister attended.
24. After the service the body was transferred to Quebec by special train. The Administrator and the Prime Minister and Mrs. Pearson were in the accompanying party.
25. A requiem mass was held on Thursday in Quebec attended by the official party and the body placed in the crypt to await burial.
26. Interment was on May 4th in the chapel of the Royal 22nd Regiment. The Governor General and Mrs. Michener, the Prime Minister and Mrs. Pearson attended.
27. When Mr. Massey who had been Governor General of Canada from 1952 to 1959 died while on a visit to London in 1967 his body was flown back by the R.C.A.F. to Ottawa where a State funeral was held. The Governor General, the Prime Minister and other dignitaries attended.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Death

### III—PROCEDURE

1. A message\*, informing the Sovereign that the Governor General has died and the Administrator has taken over\*, is prepared for the Prime Minister's signature.
2. Messages of condolence from the Prime Minister to the Governor General's family are prepared as appropriate.
3. A statement is prepared for the Prime Minister to deliver in Parliament\* and for the press\*, radio and television.
4. If Parliament is not in session messages are prepared for the Prime Minister's approval informing opposition leaders of the Governor General's death.
5. An order in council\* is prepared for the issue of a proclamation\* declaring a period of official mourning.
6. The Secretary of State is directed to arrange a State funeral.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Death

### IV—CEREMONIAL

1. The arrangements for the State funeral of a Governor General and a former Governor General are described in the appendices listed under the section *Funerals and Memorial Services*.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Death

### APPENDICES

Clause VIII of the 1947 Letters Patent regarding devolution of authority on death of Governor General

Message from Prime Minister to Sovereign informing latter of death of Governor General; and Her Majesty's reply to this message

Administrator's proclamation

Press release regarding death of Governor General

Tribute to late Governor General by Prime Minister in House of Commons

Order in council authorizing proclamation for period of mourning on death of Governor General

Proclamation for period of mourning on death of Governor General

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Letters Patent constituting Office of Governor General

I—POSITION

1. The office of Governor General is constituted under Letters Patent\* under the Great Seal of Canada, dated 8 September, 1947, signed by the King and the Canadian Prime Minister. They came into effect by proclamation on 1 October, 1947.
2. The Letters Patent authorize the Governor General to exercise, on the advice of his Canadian ministers, all the powers of the Sovereign in respect of Canada.
3. The practice regarding the continued submission of certain matters to His Majesty was not altered. An undertaking was given to His Majesty that "... unless exceptional circumstances made it necessary to do so, it was not proposed by the Canadian Government to alter existing practices without prior consultation with or notification to the Governor General and the King".<sup>1</sup>
4. The following are the matters which continue to be submitted to the Sovereign:
  - (a) signatures of Full Powers for the signing of treaties in the Heads of States form, and signature of ratifications of such treaties;
  - (b) approval of the appointment of Canadian Ambassadors and Ministers to foreign countries, and signature of their Letters of Credence;
  - (c) approval of the proposed appointment of foreign Ambassadors and Ministers to Canada (i.e., granting the agrément);
  - (d) authorizing the Declarations of War;
  - (e) appointing the Governor General of Canada;
  - (f) granting of honours".<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> From letter by the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, to Sir Alan Lascelles, Private Secretary to the King, August 7, 1947, on P.C.O. file G-50.

<sup>2</sup> From letter by A. E. Gotlieb, Department of External Affairs, to A. S. Millar, Privy Council Office, November 29, 1965, on P.C.O. file R-2-1(a).

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Letters Patent constituting Office of Governor General

### II—BACKGROUND

1. Initially the Governor General occupied the office by reason of a commission of appointment under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom which also specified the powers and duties of the post. He also received a personal letter of instructions from the Queen.
2. In 1875 the United Kingdom Government proposed to amend this procedure for all Governors and issue permanent Letters Patent establishing the office and continuing letters of instruction. These drafts gave rise to considerable discussion with the Canadian Government and the resulting documents came into force when the fourth Governor General, Lorne, was appointed in 1878. The changes recognized the formation of the Supreme Court of Canada in 1875. The commission became solely the instrument of appointment.
3. In 1905 new Letters Patent and instructions were again issued, to confer the title of Commander-in-Chief on the Governor General and to provide for the Chief Justice or senior judge of the Supreme Court to be the Administrator instead of the Commander of British Forces as heretofore.
4. After the Imperial Conference of 1926 the documents were again redrafted to reflect the constitutional developments which had been recognized at the Conference. These came into effect in 1931.
5. The next significant change came in 1947 when the Letters Patent\* were redrafted as a Canadian document incorporating the instructions. Provision was made for the exercise of all the royal powers by the Governor General but this was by way of "enabling legislation" as it was not the intention to introduce changes in the existing practice whereby certain matters were referred to the Sovereign.
6. There was an exchange of letters with Buckingham Palace on this point. The King's Private Secretary pointed out that "His Majesty notes that, as stated in the last sentence of your letter, it would only be in exceptional circumstances that any change would be made in the existing practice with regard to submissions to The King and that no such change will take effect without previous consultation".<sup>1</sup>
7. Mr. King replied, "The wording of the second sentence of the penultimate paragraph of your letter of May 21st suggests that there may have been a slight misunderstanding as to the sense of my letter of May 5th. What I had

<sup>1</sup> From letter by Sir Alan Lascelles, Private Secretary to the King, to the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, May 21, 1947, on P.C.O. file G-50.

intended to convey was that, unless exceptional circumstances made it necessary to do so, it was not proposed by the Canadian Government to alter existing practices without prior consultation with or notification to the Governor General and the King".<sup>1</sup>

8. This question arose again in 1951 when King George VI became ill. A Council of State was appointed in the United Kingdom and Canada was informed. The Palace observed that the Canadian Government would want to consider whether any documents requiring the King's approval should be held until the King could deal with them personally or should be signed by the Governor General.
9. The Prime Minister suggested that the Governor General should, as a temporary measure during the existence of the Council of State, act for the King, in accordance with the terms of the Letters Patent, in respect of those matters heretofore still referred to the King. The Palace replied that as the King's health was improved he would prefer to deal personally in the usual way with the matters referred to.
10. The Palace also suggested that "... to meet any similar situation in the future, ..." the Canadian Government should consider how section 6 of the United Kingdom *Regency Act, 1937* should be amended. Since the Letters Patent provide general authority for the Governor General to act without regard to the terms of the United Kingdom Regency Act it was not considered necessary for Canada to concern itself with possible amendments to that Act.

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<sup>1</sup>From letter by the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, to Sir Alan Lascelles, Private Secretary to the King, August 7, 1947, on P.C.O. file G-50.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Letters Patent constituting Office of Governor General

### III—PROCEDURE

1. The draft of the new Letters Patent which had been shown to the Governor General after being approved by Cabinet was sent to the King's Private Secretary by the Prime Minister for an indication of the King's views.
2. The Private Secretary informed the Prime Minister that the King approved the intention to amalgamate the documents and the text of the Letters Patent. Clarification was exchanged regarding the powers to be exercised by the Sovereign.
3. The document\* was prepared in Canada and bears the signature of the King and the Prime Minister and is sealed with the Great Seal of Canada.

**GOVERNOR GENERAL**

**Letters Patent constituting  
Office of Governor General**

APPENDICES

Letters Patent of 1947 constituting the office of Governor General

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Choice of Prime Minister

### I—POSITION

1. The Prime Minister is chosen by the Governor General when the position becomes vacant. Convention dictates that if a party has a majority in the House of Commons its leader must be selected. If there is no majority party the Governor General seeks the leader of the party able to command support from a majority in the House.
2. In Canada the Governor General is bound by convention to accept the leader selected by the party and does not make his own choice from amongst the members.
3. Advice to the Crown by the Prime Minister before resignation has, in Canada, been looked upon as a normal state of affairs, but constitutional opinion clearly indicates that the Crown, in exercising its prerogative in selecting a Prime Minister, is theoretically under no obligation to take the advice of the Prime Minister. In practice, of course, the Crown may have little alternative. For example, "Where the Government is defeated and there is a leader of the Opposition the King must send for him".<sup>1</sup>
4. After resignation or retirement, advice cannot be given unless solicited, and advice given at the Sovereign's request is merely that of a Privy Councillor as distinct from that of a Prime Minister. As such it need not be followed.
5. It is also clear that ". . . where a Cabinet resigns owing to internal dissensions, or where a Prime Minister dies or tenders a personal resignation, or where, on the defeat of a Government, the leader of the Opposition is unable or unwilling to form a Government, the Queen may consult whom she pleases".<sup>2</sup>
6. The Prime Minister-designate need not already be a member of the Privy Council, nor in theory, of Parliament.
7. No document is necessary to effect the appointment which becomes operative when the Prime Minister-designate informs the Governor General that he is in a position to accept the invitation to form a Government.
8. The new Prime Minister takes the Privy Council oath if he has not previously done so, and on occasion (Mr. Meighen, Mr. King, Mr. Diefenbaker, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Trudeau) the oath as Prime Minister although there is no requirement for the latter. If he is taking responsibility for another portfolio he is also sworn into that office.

<sup>1</sup> W. Ivor Jennings, *Cabinet Government*, 1st edition (Cambridge, 1947), p. 35.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 3rd edition, p. 50.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Choice of Prime Minister

### II—BACKGROUND

1. The discretion of the Governor General in selecting the Prime Minister is exercised within the limits of his position as representative of a constitutional monarch. He is looking for a Prime Minister who will be supported by a majority in the House of Commons and whose advice he will accept as long as he retains his confidence. He therefore looks to the leaders of the political parties in the House of Commons. It has been said "Where, for instance, the Government has been beaten, and the Opposition has its own appointed leader, the King has no practical alternative but to offer him the post. Or, . . . both party and public opinion is so clear as to who is his proper successor that the King must follow the drift of that opinion. For he knows that, in such circumstances, it is wholly unlikely that any other nominee will be able to form a Government".<sup>1</sup>
2. The uncertainty which in Canada surrounds the question of advice by a Prime Minister about his successor arises in part from failure to distinguish the situations before and after resignation. In 1926, Mr. King's hypothesis that he ". . . might have advised His Excellency to send for some other hon. member of this House to form an administration, . . ." <sup>2</sup> clearly referred to the alternative advice to dissolution which would have been given before his resignation. When he did resign on dissolution being refused there is no reference to any advice regarding his successor. In 1930 Mr. King announced on 29 July that he had advised the Governor General to send for Mr. Bennett. He did not resign until August 6. In 1944, when considering resignation, he was again speaking of advice before resignation *and* in reply to a question by the Governor General. Even this may be more than what is expected in England but it is nevertheless constitutionally defensible.
3. There are three known occasions when the Governor General's invitation to form a Government was not accepted. When Macdonald died Thompson was invited to form a Government but he declined and advised that Abbott, a senator, be sent for. When Bowell was about to resign Sir Donald Smith was sounded out but was not receptive and Tupper was invited to form the Government. Then when Borden was leaving because of ill health Sir Thomas White was summoned to Government House but declined the invitation which Meighen subsequently accepted.

<sup>1</sup> Harold J. Laski, *Parliamentary Government in England* (London, 1938), pp. 229-230.

<sup>2</sup> *Can. H. of C. Debates*, June 30, 1926, p. 5217.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Choice of Prime Minister

### III—PROCEDURE

1. The Governor General traditionally conveys the invitation to form a Government orally to the person he has selected. The acceptance is usually also oral. No commission or document of any kind is required.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Summoning, Prorogation and Dissolution of Parliament

### I—POSITION

1. The Governor General takes the operative steps, on the advice of the Prime Minister, to summon, prorogue and dissolve Parliament.
2. The Governor General accepts the Prime Minister's advice on summoning and proroguing Parliament.
3. On dissolution the Governor General retains a degree of discretion and is entitled to satisfy himself that dissolution recommended by the Prime Minister is justified under Canadian constitutional practice. A decision by the Governor General not to accept the advice to dissolve Parliament would, however, amount to a withdrawal of his confidence in the Prime Minister and could involve immediate and serious problems, as was demonstrated in 1926.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Summoning, Prorogation and Dissolution of Parliament

### II—BACKGROUND

1. The Governor General does not retain any discretion in the matter of summoning or proroguing Parliament, but acts directly on the advice of the Prime Minister. This was not always so. In 1873 the Governor General, Lorne, met with the Privy Council to lay before the Government “. . .the terms on which he would accede to a prorogation of Parliament . . .”<sup>1</sup>, but this is now of historic interest only.
2. In regard to dissolution the preponderant constitutional opinion appears to be that in certain circumstances the Governor General does still retain some discretion, even after the 1926 crisis. Those events did not eliminate the Governor General’s discretionary right to decline the advice to dissolve but served to bring out the extremely limited circumstances in which the possibility of declining the advice of the Prime Minister could be entertained.

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<sup>1</sup> J. R. Mallory, “Cabinets and Councils in Canada”, *Public Law* (Autumn 1957), pp. 231-251 at p. 233.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Consultation with Governor General

### I—POSITION

1. Since the Imperial Conference of 1926 it has been recognized that the Governor General occupies the same position in relation to his ministers as does the Sovereign in the United Kingdom. The Letters Patent of 1947 confirmed him in the exercise of the Sovereign's powers as Head of State for Canada.
2. Consultation is thus consistent with the exercise of responsibility by the Governor General in such matters as approval of the formation of a Government and of dissolution of Parliament.
3. Consultation moreover has reciprocal benefits for the Governor General and the Prime Minister in the context of the obligation to assure the existence in office of a Government which can command the support of Parliament.
4. Consultation does not depend on any statutory or conventional obligation but finds its basis in the inter-relationship of the constitutional responsibilities of the Prime Minister and the Governor General. In practice it will vary in extent, depth, and frequency according to the nature of the personal relationship between the Prime Minister and the Governor General.
5. The qualities and experience which would determine the selection of a Governor General would be helpful to a Prime Minister in providing an objective reaction to matters he might choose to discuss with the Governor General as Head of State. Moreover this would seem to be consistent with the traditional right to encourage and to warn which has continued to attach to the latter position.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Consultation with Governor General

### II—BACKGROUND

1. The Imperial Conference of 1926 declared that the Governor General "should be kept as fully informed as His Majesty the King in Great Britain of Cabinet business and public affairs".<sup>1</sup> The Governor General's position in this respect was further strengthened by the Letters Patent of 1947 which delegated all the royal powers to him, thereby putting him in the same position in regard to the Canadian Government as that of the Sovereign in regard to the United Kingdom Government. The practice of appointing Canadians as Governor General has facilitated the recognition of this new constitutional position.
2. It is recognized that the Head of State's time-honoured right to encourage and to warn suggests that he should be fully informed of government business in order that he may act effectively and with wisdom in those rare but crucial occasions when his advice is solicited or his action required.
3. The practice of consultation with the Governor General has been varied and generally informal without a firm programme.
4. Recently a Prime Minister undertook to consult the Governor General in advance on appointments within the following categories:
  - (a) Ambassadors and High Commissioners;
  - (b) Chief Justices;
  - (c) Lieutenant-Governors;
  - (d) Justices of the Supreme Court and the Exchequer Court;
  - (e) Deputy Ministers;
  - (f) Chairmen of important Boards and Commissions.

This arrangement was not continued into the succeeding regime.

5. Other Prime Ministers have also indicated the value they attached to the advice and counsel of the Governor General. Sir Robert Borden recorded that:

"It would be an absolute mistake to regard the Governor-General as a mere figure-head, a mere rubber stamp. During nine years of Premiership I had the opportunity of realizing how helpful may be the advice and counsel of a Governor-General in matters of delicacy and difficulty; in no case was consultation with regard to such matters ever withheld; and in many instances I obtained no little advantage and assistance therefrom."<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *Imperial Conference 1926, Summary of Proceedings* (Ottawa, 1926), p. 14.

<sup>2</sup> "The Imperial Conference", *Journal of the Royal Institute of International Affairs* (July 1927), p. 204.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Consultation with Governor General

### III—PROCEDURE

1. No fixed procedure for consultation has been adopted. However the Prime Minister's visits to Government House where he informs the Governor General of current government business provide a regular opportunity for consultation to take place.
2. Consultation by telephone also takes place.
3. Minutes of Cabinet meetings together with a copy of the documents referred to in such minutes are sent to the Governor General.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Information on Cabinet Business and Access to Cabinet Documents

I—POSITION

1. Beginning in 1963 Cabinet minutes and relevant Cabinet documents have been provided to the Governor General for his information.
2. The Prime Minister has periodical meetings with the Governor General to discuss Government business and public affairs.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Information on Cabinet Business and Access to Cabinet Documents

### II—BACKGROUND

1. A system of sending Cabinet minutes and relevant documents to the Governor General for his perusal was inaugurated on 8 May, 1963. Until then Prime Ministers had not provided the Governor General with this information on a regular basis.
2. During the first and second World Wars the Governors General were kept specially informed about the conduct of the war but this did not lead in either case to the adoption of a regular system of informing the Governor General on matters before the Government. This was despite the report of the Imperial Conference of 1926 which had recognized that because of the development of the Governor General's position he should receive copies of important documents and be fully informed on Cabinet business and public affairs. However, the manner in which and the extent to which the Governor General is now informed of Cabinet discussions and provided with Cabinet documents is still recognized as a matter for decision by the Prime Minister.
3. The practice of regular meetings between the Governor General and the Prime Minister to discuss business varies according to the relationship between the incumbents. Latterly the tendency has been to attempt to develop a regular practice although busy timetables make this difficult.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Information on Cabinet Business and Access to Cabinet Documents

### III—PROCEDURE

1. Under the arrangements established by the Prime Minister in May 1963, the Registrar of the Cabinet sends minutes of each Cabinet meeting together with a copy of the documents referred to in such minutes to the Governor General by messenger in a special locked briefcase.
2. They are handled only by the Secretary to the Governor General, or in his absence the Assistant Secretary. After the Governor General has read them they are returned by messenger to the Privy Council Office. Copies or extracts are not made in Government House and the Governor General does not make notations on the documents. The documents are available if the Governor General should wish to see them again.
3. Arrangements were made with the approval of the Prime Minister to send documents to General Vanier when he was in Canada but out of Ottawa for an extended time.
4. The Prime Minister discusses Government business and public affairs with the Governor General at private meetings which are held about once a week as far as the programmes of the Prime Minister and the Governor General permit. It has been the practice to set a fixed time each week for the Prime Minister to visit the Governor General for this purpose but frequent changes are necessary and the initiative in arranging the meetings is generally assumed by the Governor General's Secretary.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Powers of Governor General in respect of Federal and Provincial Legislation

### I—POSITION

1. Federal bills which have been passed by both Houses of Parliament must receive Royal Assent before they become law. The authority to give assent is conferred on the Governor General by the *B.N.A. Act*.
2. The power to veto federal legislation conferred on the Governor General by the *B.N.A. Act* which provides for withholding assent to bills has never been exercised.
3. The power of the Governor General to reserve federal bills for the Queen's pleasure, found in section 55 of the *B.N.A. Act* was declared obsolete after the Imperial Conference of 1926 and has not in fact been exercised since 1886.
4. The power of the Queen in Council found in the *B.N.A. Act* to disallow federal statutes which have received Royal Assent from the Governor General was declared to be obsolete after the Imperial Conference of 1926 and has in fact only been used once, in 1873.
5. The power of the Governor General in Council to disallow\* provincial statutes which have received Royal Assent from the Lieutenant-Governor has been exercised 112 times, the last in 1943, and still subsists in law.
6. The Minister of Justice reports to the Governor in Council on all provincial legislation and recommends that Acts be left to such operation as they may have\*. He could also recommend that a particular provincial Act be disallowed although recent developments within Canada now make this both politically and constitutionally problematical. No clear and consistent principles appear to have been applied to the provincial legislation which has been disallowed in the past.
7. The power of Lieutenant-Governors to veto provincial legislation, conferred by the *B.N.A. Act* has been exercised 28 times, the last time being in 1945 when the action was upheld by the courts.
8. The power of Lieutenant-Governors to reserve provincial legislation for the Governor General's pleasure has been exercised at least 70 times, last in 1961, and 14 of these bills have been given assent\* by the Governor General in Council.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Powers of Governor General in respect of Federal and Provincial Legislation

### II—BACKGROUND

1. Although the power to veto federal legislation was conferred on the Governor General by the *B.N.A. Act* it was recognized from the outset that it would be contrary to the principle of responsible government for it to be exercised.
2. The power to reserve federal bills for an expression of the Queen's pleasure, which meant the United Kingdom Government, was used 22 times in the first two decades of Confederation, last in 1886. There are however indications that in 1897 the Governor General considered resorting to the power when it appeared that Laurier was contemplating tariff increases which would have upset Chamberlain. Then in 1906 and 1916 the United Kingdom authorities reminded Governors that the power to reserve persisted. Following the Imperial Conference of 1926 however, it was decided that constitutional evolution had made the power obsolete. It was suggested that the legislation conferring the power could be amended but Canada has not taken action to amend the *B.N.A. Act* in this sense.
3. The power of the Queen in Council to disallow Canadian federal statutes which have received Royal Assent was used to veto a statute which provided for committees of the Senate or House of Commons to examine witnesses on oath, this being considered by United Kingdom authorities to be contrary to the *B.N.A. Act*. The specific recognition by the Imperial Conference of 1926 of the right of each Dominion to advise the Crown in all matters relating to its own affairs brought this power of disallowance to an end although it still remains in the *B.N.A. Act*.
4. With the obsolescence of these powers the requirement under the *B.N.A. Act* to send copies of all Canadian federal statutes to London lost its meaning and the practice was discontinued. In 1947 the *Publication of Statutes Act* was amended to remove the requirement although it still remains unheeded in the *B.N.A. Act*.
5. The *B.N.A. Act* empowers the Governor General in Council to disallow\* provincial statutes and the Lieutenant-Governor to reserve provincial bills for the Governor General's pleasure. Both these powers were recognized in 1938\* by the Supreme Court of Canada as subsisting, the latter one subject to any limitation in the Instructions to the Lieutenant-Governor. The Instructions do not however contain anything of that character. Orders in council of 1882 and 1924 however stated that only in cases of extreme necessity should a Lieutenant-Governor reserve a bill without specific instructions. This position was reiterated by the Prime Minister in 1961\* in the House of Commons when discussing the case of a Saskatchewan bill reserved on the Lieutenant-Governor's discretion alone.

6. The federal Government has consistently adopted the position that a Lieutenant-Governor should only reserve legislation for the Governor General's pleasure on the authority of specific instructions from the Governor General sought in each case where the Lieutenant-Governor considers such action might be justified. Recent developments in Canada have considerably reduced the possibility of such instructions being issued. The lack of specific authorization has not however prevented Lieutenant-Governors from reserving bills, as in 1961.
7. That case demonstrated that the authority to reserve could still be used, even without instructions from Ottawa. There was discussion in Parliament and the Government passed an order in council\* assenting to the reserved bill.
8. It has generally been accepted that the Government will not disallow or withhold assent to a provincial measure unless it is considered to be *ultra vires* the legislature, or to be not in the national interest or to be otherwise objectionable. These conditions have been differently interpreted. The tendency is to leave the question of competence to the court. The other two considerations are a matter of opinion for the Government.
9. Provincial bills which have been reserved have no validity until and unless they receive assent by the Governor General in Council within the year's delay. If they do not, they die and can only be revived by re-enactment. In the past when a provincial bill has been reserved for the pleasure of the Governor General, the Minister of Justice has reported to Cabinet on whether the bill should receive assent or not. When a recommendation against assent is accepted an order in council to this effect is passed and communicated to the Lieutenant-Governor for his information. A recommendation for assent to the bill is followed by an order in council\* granting such assent, which order is subsequently communicated to the Lieutenant-Governor.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Powers of Governor General in respect of Federal and Provincial Legislation

### III—PROCEDURE

1. Royal Assent to federal legislation is a routine ceremonial carried out at a time selected by the Government.
2. The Department of Justice examines and reports on all provincial statutes. The report is submitted to Council by the Minister of Justice who recommends that they may be left to such operation as they may have. If he was to recommend that a certain statute be disallowed action to disallow would have to be taken within one year of the reception of the statute by the Governor General.
3. An order in council\* is passed accepting the report and authorizing its transmission to the Lieutenant-Governor. This order amounts to a declaration, before the expiry of the time limit for disallowance, that the power to disallow will not be exercised in respect of the statutes listed. It is not however necessary to the validity of the statutes which are operative until and unless they are disallowed.
4. If a provincial statute is being disallowed an order\* is passed effecting the disallowance. A copy of this order together with a certificate\* signed by the Governor General testifying to the date of receipt of the statute by him are sent to the Lieutenant-Governor.
5. If a Lieutenant-Governor believes that a bill which will come before him for assent should be reserved he should seek the Governor General's instructions by the quickest possible means giving his reasons why reservation is desirable. The Government will immediately decide whether he is to be instructed to reserve or not. This decision would probably be taken by order in council on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice.
6. If a Lieutenant-Governor reserves a bill either with or without instructions the Minister of Justice will report on it and recommend whether assent should be given or not. If assent is to be given action\* by the Governor General in Council must be taken within one year of the receipt of the bill for assent by the Lieutenant-Governor. This decision will be communicated to the Lieutenant-Governor. If assent is not to be given the decision should be confirmed likewise by order in council and communicated to the Lieutenant-Governor. The Government might however decide to withhold action of any kind and allow the bill to die on the expiry of the one year's delay.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### **Powers of Governor General in respect of Federal and Provincial Legislation**

### IV—CEREMONIAL

1. The ceremonial for Royal Assent given to federal bills is described in the *Parliament* section.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### **Powers of Governor General in respect of Federal and Provincial Legislation**

APPENDICES

Order in council leaving provincial statutes to "such operation as they may have"

Order in council disallowing a provincial statute

Certificate of Governor General regarding the day on which disallowed provincial statute was received by him

Extract from 1938 Supreme Court of Canada decision regarding reservation and disallowance powers

Order in council assenting to reserved provincial statute

Statement regarding exercise of power of reservation by Lieutenant-Governor made by Prime Minister in House of Commons in 1961

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Prerogative of Mercy

### I—POSITION

1. The prerogative of mercy is an attribute of the Crown which is delegated to the Governor General by clause XII\* of the Letters Patent. The *Criminal Code* contains a statutory statement of the prerogative of mercy which conforms with the provision of the Letters Patent.
2. The prerogative is exercised in both capital and non-capital cases. In capital cases the prerogative decision may be to let the law take its course, to grant a reprieve or postponement of the execution of the sentence, or to commute the sentence. In non-capital cases the prerogative decision may be to remit corporal punishment, to grant a free or conditional pardon, to remit sentences to prison, to remit fines, pecuniary penalties, forfeitures or costs in whole or in part, or to suspend orders prohibiting driving.
3. Every capital case is reviewed by Cabinet whether or not an application for mercy has been made. Under the 1967 amendment to the *Criminal Code* adopted for a five-year trial period, capital murder is restricted to murder of police officers and prison guards.
4. The Solicitor General presents a full report on the case and Cabinet as a whole takes a decision on the advice to be tendered to the Governor General by order in council\*.
5. The Governor General may ask for further information, consult with the Prime Minister or other ministers and may ask that Cabinet reconsider before he approves the order.
6. In non-capital cases the Minister of Justice is responsible for the recommendation in cases under section 596 of the *Criminal Code*. In other non-capital cases the Solicitor General puts forward the recommendation of the Parole Board. The Governor General approves an order in council based on the recommendation in each case.
7. The *Parole Regulations* are enacted by order in council.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Prerogative of Mercy

### II—BACKGROUND

1. The prerogative of mercy was originally exercised on the Governor General's "own deliberate judgement".<sup>1</sup>
2. In 1878 the reference to pardons in the new Instructions was considerably revised and since then it has been taken that the prerogative of mercy should only be exercised on ministerial advice.
3. This came about after Dufferin in 1875 had commuted to two-years imprisonment the death sentence of Ambroise Lépine of Riel's "provisional" Government, for shooting Thomas Scott. Prior to the commutation Dufferin had written that he would act "... on my own responsibility, under the powers accorded to me by my instructions".<sup>2</sup> The Mackenzie Government of the time was unwilling to assume responsibility for advising a commutation.
4. The prerogative of mercy delegated to the Governor General in the Letters Patent\* and enunciated in the *Criminal Code* are one and the same. The procedure has been to take action with reference to the statutory provisions of the Code although the prerogative would continue to exist, as set out in the Letters Patent, even if the *Criminal Code* were silent on the subject.
5. An example of the exercise of mercy without reference to the provisions in the *Criminal Code* occurred in 1957 when on the occasion of the Queen's visit to Canada a partial remission of the terms of imprisonment of all those having committed an offence under acts of the Parliament of Canada was granted. An order in council\* recommended by the Minister of Justice granting the remission was approved by the Deputy Governor General. A proclamation\* announcing the remission was also issued. A similar remission under the exercise of mercy had taken place in 1939 on the occasion of the royal visit of that year.
6. All capital cases are reviewed and the judgement of the entire Cabinet is engaged in the decision whether it be for commutation or not. At one time consideration was given to whether the ministers responsible should make the determination for Cabinet approval, thus avoiding full Cabinet discussion, but this has not been considered desirable.
7. Under the 1967 *Criminal Code* amendment abolishing capital punishment for a five-year trial period the death sentence remains available only in cases of murder of a police officer or a prison guard. Such a sentence can however still be commuted.

<sup>1</sup>From Instructions of 1861 issued to Lord Monck. The discretion was continued in the new Instructions issued to Monck at Confederation.

<sup>2</sup>From Despatch by Dufferin, Governor General, to Carnarvon, Colonial Secretary, dated 10 December, 1874, Public Archives of Canada.

8. While the prerogative of mercy is now only exercised on advice, the Governor General is nevertheless expected to reach a personal judgement for which purpose he is given full background information. He is free to express any concerns he may have about the advice offered and may even ask for it to be reconsidered.
9. This happened in 1959 and the Solicitor General reconsidered the case in the light of the Governor General's views and consulted several of his colleagues. The Governor General was then advised to proceed as originally recommended. The report to Cabinet notes that the Governor General's action was strictly within his prerogative.
10. In non-capital cases it is usual for the Governor General to accept the recommendation laid before him.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Prerogative of Mercy

### III—PROCEDURE

1. An order in council\* transmitting the advice regarding the exercise of mercy is prepared for the approval of the Governor General.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Prerogative of Mercy

### APPENDICES

Clause XII of the 1947 Letters Patent regarding the exercise of mercy by the Governor General

Order in council commuting sentence of death to a term of life imprisonment

Order in council allowing law to take its course (regarding sentence of death)

Order in council postponing date of execution of sentence

Order in council for remission of sentences on occasion of 1957 royal visit

Proclamation regarding above remission

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Warrants

### I—POSITION

1. Section 28 of the *Financial Administration Act* provides that when Parliament is not in session, the Governor in Council\* may direct that a special warrant\* be signed by the Governor General authorizing payments to be made from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to cover urgent payments for the public good where no other appropriation exists.
2. Special warrants must be published in *The Canada Gazette* within 30 days and reported to the House of Commons within 15 days of the next session.
3. The amounts appropriated by special warrant are to be included in the next appropriation approved by Parliament.
4. Although the limit is not imposed by statute, it is the consistent practice to issue special warrants to cover expenditures for only one month at a time.
5. In the case of expenditures covered by an existing appropriation section 26 of the *Financial Administration Act* provides that no payment shall be made under the appropriation unless, on the authority of an order in council\*, the Governor General signs a warrant\* authorizing such expenditures. A warrant is issued as a matter of routine following Royal Assent to an appropriation act.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Warrants

### II—BACKGROUND

1. Special warrants of the Governor General have been used since Confederation and their field of application has gradually broadened until now they are used to meet ordinary government expenditures.
2. Special warrants to cover essential public services were issued in 1896, 1926, 1940, 1945, 1958, 1963, 1965 and 1966\*. In 1958 and 1963 warrants were used to complete the financing of general services for one fiscal year and to commence the financing of services for the coming year. Warrants were also passed without publication of the Estimates for the year concerned.
3. While it had become the custom to include the amount appropriated by special warrant in the next Estimates in order to bring them under scrutiny of Parliament, this was not legally necessary until the *Financial Administration Act* was amended in 1958 to make this a statutory requirement. Such amount is now deemed to be included in, and not be in addition to, the amounts enacted in the next Appropriation Act of Parliament.
4. A warrant\* under section 26 of the *Financial Administration Act* is issued for each Appropriation Act approved by Parliament as soon as the latter Act has received Royal Assent. No payments can be made under the Act until such a warrant, authorized by order in council\*, has been signed by the Governor General. The President of the Treasury Board recommends the order.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Warrants

### III—PROCEDURE

1. The Minister of Finance presents the application for a special warrant\* based on the submissions made to Treasury Board by departments and agencies.
2. The Committee of the Privy Council recommends that the Governor General sign a special warrant for the requested amount.
3. The Governor General signs the special warrant\* and it is published in *The Canada Gazette* within 30 days.
4. Within 15 days of the commencement of the next session of Parliament the Minister of Finance shall table a statement showing all special warrants issued.
5. The order in council\* for the issue of a warrant under section 26 of the *Financial Administration Act* is approved by the Governor General who then signs the warrant\* which is transmitted to the Comptroller of the Treasury as authorization for expenditures under the Appropriation Act.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Warrants

### APPENDICES

Order in council for issue of special warrant to authorize urgent payment for the public good (section 28 of the *Financial Administration Act*)

Special warrant authorizing urgent payment for the public good

Order in council for issue of warrant authorizing expenditures under approved Appropriation Act (section 26 of the *Financial Administration Act*)

Warrant authorizing expenditures under approved Appropriation Act

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Great Seal of Canada and Governor General's Privy Seal

I—POSITION

1. The Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor General empower the Governor General to keep and use the Great Seal of Canada. The Seal is entrusted to the Registrar General for safekeeping.
2. A Great Seal is prepared for each reign, and the design is approved\* by the Sovereign. The present Seal was approved in 1955.
3. The Great Seal is affixed to formal documents of the Government of Canada issued in the name of the reigning Sovereign.
4. The Privy Seal of the Governor General is used to seal other documents. It bears the arms of the Governor General and one version in the custody of the Registrar General is inscribed with the Governor General's name. The other copy, without the inscription, is kept for use at Government House.
5. A Privy Seal is prepared for each Governor General.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Great Seal of Canada and Governor General's Privy Seal

### II—BACKGROUND

1. Until October 1, 1966 the Great Seal and the Privy Seal were in the custody of the Secretary of State. This custody was transferred to the Registrar General on that date as a result of a statutory reorganization of ministerial responsibilities which created a Department of the Registrar General with the Registrar General as its minister. On 21 December, 1967 the coming into force of the *Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs Act* abolished the Department of the Registrar General and provided that the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs would perform the duties of the Registrar General of Canada. Provision was also made in the new Act for the appointment of Deputy Registrars General by the Minister. The custody of the Great Seal and the Privy Seal is therefore now in the hands of the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs. There is statutory provision for a transfer by order in council of the Registrar General's duties to another minister should this be desired.
2. The first Great Seal of Canada was approved by Queen Victoria in 1869 and a new one has been approved for each succeeding reign.
3. In 1950 the Great Seal was modified during a reign when the reference to "Emperor of India" was deleted from the inscription.
4. The Great Seal for the reign of Queen Elizabeth II is the first to have been designed and made in Canada. For the first time the inscription is in English and French rather than in the customary abbreviated Latin. The title "Queen of Canada—Reine du Canada" was also an innovation. It was approved by Cabinet and by the Queen but without the discussion which might have been expected to precede the adoption of a new royal title.
5. The Registrar General is responsible for initiating the preparation of a new Great Seal at the beginning of a reign. The old Seal may continue to be used until the new one is approved. Formerly its continued use was specially authorized by the new Sovereign. This is no longer necessary.
6. The Privy Seal is prepared as soon as possible for each new Governor General. Until it is ready an impersonal Seal is used.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Great Seal of Canada and Governor General's Privy Seal

### III—PROCEDURE

1. The Great Seal is handed to the Governor General at his installation and he immediately gives it to the Registrar General for safekeeping. Whenever a Registrar General leaves office the Great Seal should be returned by him to the Governor General who will give it to his successor for safekeeping.
2. The Registrar General is responsible for obtaining the approval\* of Council for the preparation of a new Great Seal at the commencement of a reign. A submission\* is then presented to the Sovereign asking for approval of the design and authorization for the use of the new Seal.
3. When a new Seal is approved the old Seal is presented to the Governor General to be defaced and then placed in the Public Archives. The new Seal is given by the Governor General into the custody of the Registrar General.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Great Seal of Canada and Governor General's Privy Seal

### IV—CEREMONIAL

1. The ceremony of defacing the old Great Seal and accepting the new was carried out at Government House in February 1956.
2. The Secretary of State, who at that time was the custodian of the Great Seal, was present to turn over the old Seal and receive the new. The minister responsible for the Public Archives was present to receive the defaced Seal. The Under Secretary of State, the Dominion Archivist, the Master of the Royal Canadian Mint and the artist who designed the Seal were invited to be present. The minister performing the duties of the Registrar General, as the custodian of the Great Seal, and the Deputy Registrar General would replace the Secretary and Under Secretary of State at a similar ceremony in the future.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Great Seal of Canada and Governor General's Privy Seal

### III—PROCEDURE

1. The Great Seal is handed to the Governor General at his installation and he immediately gives it to the Registrar General for safekeeping. Whenever a Registrar General leaves office the Great Seal should be returned by him to the Governor General who will give it to his successor for safekeeping.
2. The Registrar General is responsible for obtaining the approval\* of Council for the preparation of a new Great Seal at the commencement of a reign. A submission\* is then presented to the Sovereign asking for approval of the design and authorization for the use of the new Seal.
3. When a new Seal is approved the old Seal is presented to the Governor General to be defaced and then placed in the Public Archives. The new Seal is given by the Governor General into the custody of the Registrar General.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### **Great Seal of Canada and Governor General's Privy Seal**

APPENDICES

Order in council authorizing Secretary of State to request the Sovereign's approval for design and authorization for use of a new Great Seal of Canada; together with submission from Secretary of State to Sovereign requesting such approval and authorization<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>These two documents are included for purposes of illustration only. The order in council would now authorize the minister performing the duties of the Registrar General who would make the submission to the Sovereign.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Status of Governor General when Sovereign in Canada

### I—POSITION

1. The presence of the Sovereign in Canada does not impair or supersede the authority of the Governor General to perform the functions delegated to him under the Letters Patent.
2. The Governor General's position will be affected only to the extent that the Sovereign may be called upon to perform specific royal functions.
3. The Governor General remains solely empowered to perform acts prescribed by statute to be performed by him as *persona designata*, the Sovereign having no authority in respect thereto.
4. The presence of the Sovereign in Canada does not, therefore, affect the Governor General's entitlement to be informed and consulted.
5. The Government is responsible for advising what acts shall be performed by the Sovereign while in Canada and what shall continue to be performed by the Governor General.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Status of Governor General when Sovereign in Canada

### II—BACKGROUND

1. In preparation for the King's visit in 1939 the Minister of Justice gave an opinion, dated 16 December, 1938, that the presence of the Sovereign in Canada did not affect the delegation of powers under the Letters Patent and Instructions. The Governor General remains empowered to perform all his normal functions while the Sovereign is here.
2. The inability of the Sovereign to perform acts prescribed by statute for the Governor General as *persona designata* was demonstrated in 1957 at the induction of Prince Philip into the Privy Council. Pursuant to section 11 of the *B.N.A. Act*, the Governor General approved the instrument of advice appointing Prince Philip to the Privy Council. This was done at a meeting in the Queen's presence.
3. When the Sovereign does perform a royal function in Canada, such as giving Royal Assent, as in 1939, or opening Parliament as in 1957, the Governor General steps aside. In 1957 at a Privy Council the Queen approved an order in council authorizing the issue of full powers to sign a tax agreement with Belgium, an order which would normally have been approved by the Governor General.
4. Most of the legislative acts of the Governor General performed by order in council are in virtue of statutes conveying authority to the Governor General in Council. These cannot therefore be performed by the Sovereign and the authority remains vested exclusively in the Governor General in Council regardless of the Sovereign's presence. Royal Powers Acts providing for the exercise by the Sovereign when personally present of any statutory power exercisable by the Governor General were passed by Australia and New Zealand before the Queen visited those two countries in 1953/54. A similar Canadian Act has been drafted but has never been presented to Parliament.
5. It follows that as the Governor General will continue to perform the major part of his political functions during the Sovereign's visit, his relations with the Prime Minister in regard to consultation should be unchanged.
6. Within these limits it is for the Government to recommend what functions, normally performed by the Governor General, should be taken over by the Sovereign while in Canada. For example, it was decided in 1959 that the Queen would not receive Ambassadors for the presentation of letters of credence, and the presentations continued to be made to the Governor General while the Queen was in Canada even though the letters are of course addressed to Her Majesty.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Visits Abroad

### I—POSITION

1. The Letters Patent provide for the Governor General to retain his authority during absences of less than a month. This is interpreted as including the authority to represent the Sovereign of Canada abroad and therefore as warranting Head of State treatment by receiving countries.
2. Permission to leave Canada is obtained from Her Majesty through the Prime Minister\*.
3. State visits by Governors General\* have been made to the United States on three occasions and once under special circumstances to Brazil. In 1968 State visits to Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Barbados were announced but subsequently postponed because of the parliamentary situation in Canada. Two official visits have also been made by Governors General to the United States.
4. It is a matter of Government policy whether the Governor General shall make State visits. The Queen should be consulted or informed regarding plans for the Governor General to make a State or official visit.
5. In 1947, the Prime Minister recommended that for visits to the United States not exceeding two weeks, general leave be granted subject to the concurrence of the Prime Minister and advice to Her Majesty. This was approved. This provides for the cases which arise from time to time when because of travel arrangements or other casual reasons the Governor General enters U.S. territory. The United States authorities are informed in advance through the Department of External Affairs.
6. The constitutional position of the Commonwealth does not affect the recognition of a visiting Governor General as the representative of the Canadian Head of State.
7. Governors General have frequently made private visits to foreign countries while on leave. Permission to leave Canada is obtained in the prescribed way from the Queen through the Prime Minister\*. The Governments of countries to be visited are notified through the Department of External Affairs.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Visits Abroad

### II—BACKGROUND

1. There are no constitutional or legal impediments to State visits by the Governor General. Clause VIII of his Letters Patent states that the Governor General continues to exercise all the powers vested in him during absences from Canada not exceeding one month. This is interpreted to mean that the Governor General continues to represent the Sovereign during such visits abroad which in turn entitles him to be received with the honours accorded to a Head of State. The Sovereign's permission for the visit must however be obtained\*.
2. At first there were difficulties about the Governor General retaining his status when outside Canada and about the position of a British Ambassador, also the King's representative. Changes in the Letters Patent and the evolution of constitutional thought have removed these difficulties.
3. State visits to the United States were made by the Governor General in 1928, 1945 and 1954. Lord Alexander was invited to Brazil in 1948 because he had had Brazilian troops under his command in Italy. As Governor General of Canada he was received with the honours due a visiting Head of State. In 1968 the acceptance with the Queen's permission of invitations for State visits to four Commonwealth Caribbean countries confirmed the absence of constitutional or other impediments to visits to countries where the Queen is also Head of State, as long as the Queen herself is not also present. The parliamentary situation in Canada however led to the postponement of these four visits.
4. The arrangements for the planned 1968 State visits were developed by the Department of External Affairs in co-operation with the Prime Minister's and the Governor General's offices. The Queen was consulted before a formal request\* for her permission was submitted and approved. The visits were announced by a press release\* from the Prime Minister's Office.
5. Because of their representative and official character, State visits by the Governor General can only be undertaken with the approval of the Prime Minister. All arrangements for the visit will therefore be developed in consultation with his office to insure that they carry his sanction.
6. In 1954, when Mr. Massey was expecting an invitation from the President of the United States to return the visit which General Eisenhower had made to Canada in 1953, the Governor General cabled\* to the Queen to say that plans for the visit were being made with the concurrence of the Prime Minister and in consultation with the Secretary of State for External Affairs. While a petition for leave of absence was not necessary because the visit was to the United States and would be for less than two weeks, the Governor General considered it his duty to inform the Queen of the intended visit prior to the formal announcement. The Queen replied\* expressing her pleasure at learning of the visit.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Visits Abroad

### III—PROCEDURE

1. When it is decided by the Government that the Governor General should make a State visit, the Prime Minister requests\* the Queen's permission for the Governor General's absence from Canada for a period not exceeding 30 days. This request should normally be preceded by informal consultation with the Palace to ascertain that the visit meets with the Sovereign's approval.
2. The Prime Minister is kept informed of the arrangements and programme developed for the State visit. He may also wish to make the announcements\* related to the visit.
3. Government House will make the necessary arrangements for a Deputy Governor General to act during the Governor General's absence from Canada and will advise the Privy Council Office accordingly.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Visits Abroad

### IV—CEREMONIAL

1. The ceremonial arrangements for a State visit by the Governor General should recognize that he is the representative of the Head of State both abroad and in Canada. The Governor General is therefore entitled to Head of State treatment at both the departure and return ceremonies in Canada as well as in the country visited.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Visits Abroad

### APPENDICES

Submission from Prime Minister to Sovereign regarding approval by latter of Governor General's absence from Canada for purpose of State visit

Sovereign's reply to above submission

Press release regarding State visit by Governor General

Message from Mr. Massey to Sovereign regarding his 1954 visit to United States

Sovereign's reply to above message

Submission from Prime Minister to Sovereign regarding approval of Governor General's absence from Canada for purpose of private visit

Sovereign's reply to above submission

Message from Prime Minister to Governor General regarding Sovereign's approval of absence of Governor General from Canada for purpose of private visit

List of official and State visits made by Governors General

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### New Year Levee

### I—POSITION

1. The Governor General customarily receives men who wish to pay their respects at a Levee held in the Senate Chamber on the morning of New Year's Day.
2. The Prime Minister is usually informed of the plans by letter\* from the Governor General's Secretary and replies\* to say whether he will attend or be represented by a minister to pay the Government's respects to the Governor General.
3. Ladies are not expected to attend except for those who hold senior official positions.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### New Year Levee

### II—BACKGROUND

1. The Levee has its origin in the practice of the French Governors and has been continued ever since under varying conditions. For many years it was an informal affair held in the Governor General's Office in the East Block. Lord Willingdon moved it to the Senate Chamber with increased formality. After being held for a period in the Hall of Fame it has been returned to the Senate.
2. Except for those ladies holding high office, ladies are not expected to attend the Levee. On occasion, ladies have turned up at the Levee and as a matter of courtesy the Governor General has not declined to receive them. These cases, which are contrary to the traditional practice, are not regarded as precedents.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### New Year Levee

### III—PROCEDURE

1. Arrangements for the Levee are the responsibility of Government House.
2. In reply\* to the enquiry\* from Government House the Prime Minister's Office informs the Governor General's Secretary whether the Prime Minister will attend or who will represent him in his absence. The Prime Minister arranges for the senior minister attending to represent him and present the Government's compliments to the Governor General.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### New Year Levee

### IV—CEREMONIAL

1. Government House issues orders describing the procedure to be followed at the Levee.
2. Officials who attend are presented in order of precedence, the Prime Minister being the first to be presented.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### New Year Levee

### APPENDICES

Letter from Governor General's Secretary to Prime Minister informing latter of plans for Levee

Reply to above letter by Prime Minister's Secretary advising whether Prime Minister or a representative will attend Levee

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Presentation of Letters of Credence by Heads of Missions

I—POSITION

1. Ambassadors to Canada present\* their letters of credence\* to the Governor General. The arrangements are made by Government House and the Department of External Affairs. Entry into office of Ambassadors dates from the presentation.
2. After an Ambassador has presented his letters arrangements are made by the Chief of Protocol for him to be received by the Prime Minister.
3. High Commissioners who carry Head of State letters of commission\* also present\* them to the Governor General. They, too, are received by the Prime Minister after they have thus entered into office.
4. High Commissioners who carry Head of Government letters of introduction\* enter into office when the letter is presented to the Prime Minister. The Chief of Protocol arranges for this to be done soon after the High Commissioner's arrival. The High Commissioner is subsequently received by the Governor General. A reply\* should be sent to the letter of introduction.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### **Presentation of Letters of Credence by Heads of Missions**

### II—BACKGROUND

1. In 1957 the possibility of having an Ambassador present his credentials to the Queen during her visit to Ottawa was rejected. Although the validity of such a ceremony would be unassailable, it was decided to avoid any occasion for thinking that one Ambassador was receiving special attention.
2. The ceremony\* always takes place in Ottawa. If the Governor General is absent the Administrator or the Deputy Governor General officiates.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### **Presentation of Letters of Credence by Heads of Missions**

### III—PROCEDURE

1. Government House and the Department of External Affairs are responsible for administrative details surrounding the presentation\* of letters of credence\*.
2. The reply\* which the Prime Minister normally sends to the letter of introduction\* from a Head of Government which a High Commissioner hands to him is prepared in the Department of External Affairs.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### **Presentation of Letters of Credence by Heads of Missions**

IV—CEREMONIAL

1. Government House on each occasion issues orders\* describing the ceremonial for the presentation of letters of credence\*.
2. A High Commissioner carrying a Head of Government letter of introduction\* is accompanied by the Chief of Protocol when he calls on the Prime Minister. There is no formality and the High Commissioner is not normally accompanied by any members of his staff.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### **Presentation of Letters of Credence by Heads of Missions**

APPENDICES

Ambassador's letter of credence

High Commissioner's Head of State letter of commission

High Commissioner's Head of Government letter of introduction

Prime Minister's reply to above letter of introduction

Government House order of ceremony for Ambassador presentation

Government House order of ceremony for High Commissioner presentation

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Secretary to Governor General

### I—POSITION

1. The Secretary to the Governor General is appointed by order in council\* on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. The appointment is without term and is legally unaffected by a change of Governor General.
2. The selection of a Secretary rests primarily with the Governor General who will consult the Prime Minister.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Secretary to Governor General

### II—BACKGROUND

1. The selection of a Secretary has been considered personal to the Governor General and until 1946 he came, like the Governor General, from the United Kingdom. Until that time the appointment was regarded as terminated by the ending of the Governor General's term of office. Thus in 1940 an order in council was passed to provide for the Secretary to continue in office when the Administrator took over following the death of the Governor General.
2. In 1952 the Deputy Minister of Justice gave the opinion that "... the office of the Secretary is a continuing office whether or not the occupant of the office of Governor General has changed or whether or not that office is vacant".<sup>1</sup>
3. The Secretary to the Governor General is appointed\* under section 38 of the *Public Service Employment Act* which declares that the Governor in Council may make the appointment and fix the remuneration. However, the position of Secretary does not fall under the selection provisions of the Act and appointments have been made from without the Public Service.

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<sup>1</sup>From opinion dated 26 January, 1952 given by Deputy Minister of Justice to Clerk of the Privy Council, on P.C.O. file G-50-4.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Secretary to Governor General

### III—PROCEDURE

1. An order in council\* for the appointment of the Secretary to the Governor General is prepared for approval on the recommendation of the Prime Minister.

**GOVERNOR GENERAL**

**Secretary to Governor General**

APPENDICES

Order in council appointing Secretary to the Governor General

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Aides-de-camp

### I—POSITION

1. Aides-de-camp are assigned to the Governor General's staff by the Department of National Defence after consultation between Government House and the Department. Cabinet is not normally involved.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Financial Provisions for Governor General and Government House

### I—POSITION

1. The Governor General's salary is set at £10,000 a year by the *B.N.A. Act*. This is converted to \$48,667 Canadian and is tax free.
2. Funds are also provided as allowances for official expenses and maintenance of the Governor General's residence. These are in the Estimates of the Secretary to the Governor General and are recommended by the Prime Minister.
3. A pension equal to one third of the salary was provided for the Governor General by Parliament in 1967. It is non-contributory and there is no qualifying period of service. One half of the pension is paid to the widow of a Governor General or to the widow of a former Governor General who was his wife when he ceased to hold office.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Financial Provisions for Governor General and Government House

### II—BACKGROUND

1. The Governor General's salary has remained at the same figure since Confederation. Now however it is recognized that the costs of maintaining the office should be met from public funds and allowances and services are provided in the Estimates each year. These now total over \$375,000 a year in addition to salary. This includes the cost of running the Governor General's Office.
2. The waiver of income tax on salary accorded to Governors General since Confederation has not been affected by the appointment of Canadians.
3. The pension enacted in 1967 is paid to former Governors General and widows of former Governors General.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Deputy Governor General

### I—POSITION

1. The *B.N.A. Act* provides for the Queen to authorize the Governor General to appoint Deputies and this authorization is given in the Letters Patent. The appointment is made by commission\* under the Governor General's Privy Seal.
2. It has become the practice to appoint the Chief Justice of Canada and the Justices of the Supreme Court, Deputy Governors General.
3. Once appointed the commission remains valid and the appointee may act under it whenever required without formality, as long as the appointing Governor General remains in office. Since 1936 no oath\* of office has been administered to a Deputy Governor General. This should be reviewed.
4. It is customary to authorize Justices of the Supreme Court who are appointed Deputy Governors General to exercise all powers except that to dissolve Parliament.
5. The Deputy Governor General, unlike the Administrator, does not become entitled to the honours and privileges accorded to the Governor General.
6. It is also customary to appoint Deputy Governors General authorized only to sign certain classes of documents. The appointees are usually members of the Governor General's staff.
7. The decisions regarding the appointment of Deputies are made by the Governor General without reference to Cabinet or Council.
8. It is customary for the senior available member of the Supreme Court to assume the functions of Deputy Governor General. Government House informs\* the Privy Council Office and other interested agencies of the name and period of duty of the Deputy Governor General on each occasion.
9. Deputy Administrators are similarly appointed when an Administrator takes office.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Deputy Governor General

### II—BACKGROUND

1. There is no difference in the legal basis or formalities of appointment of Deputy Governors General whatever limitation may apply to the delegation of powers.
2. The practice of appointing members of the Supreme Court has developed to the stage where they now usually all receive commissions\*. It is still customary for the senior available Justice to act.
3. The appointments are made virtually as a matter of routine without consultation, the selection being regarded as personal to the Governor General.
4. Until 1936 Deputy Governors General whatever their powers took an oath\* of office. Since then they have not been sworn. The practice seems to have fallen into disuse following a decision that Deputy Governors General need not be re-sworn when issued a new commission by a newly appointed Governor General.
5. There is no legal requirement for an oath but the importance of the powers they exercise, the fact that their principal is always sworn and the insufficiency of the judicial oath suggest that the practice should be revived.
6. The usage has developed of attempting to indicate the limited character of the powers delegated to a Deputy authorized only to sign documents, by referring to him as a "Governor General's Deputy" rather than a "Deputy Governor General". This is without legal foundation.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### **Deputy Governor General**

APPENDICES

Commission of appointment as Deputy Governor General with all powers except power to dissolve Parliament

Commission of appointment as Deputy Governor General for signature of certain documents

Oath taken by Deputy Governor General (until 1936 only)

Letter from Assistant Secretary to Governor General to Clerk of Privy Council giving name and period of duty of Deputy Governor General

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Administrator

### I—POSITION

1. In the event of the death, incapacity, removal or absence of the Governor General from Canada his powers and authorities are vested in the Administrator.
2. According to the Governor General's Letters Patent the Chief Justice of Canada, or in the event of his death, incapacity or absence from Canada, the senior judge of the Supreme Court, shall be the Administrator. If the Governor General is absent for less than 30 days an Administrator is not appointed.
3. The Governor General, or in the case of incapacity or death his staff, takes the initiative in informing\* the Prime Minister that the Administrator is to take over.
4. The Administrator assumes office on each occasion by taking the oaths\* appointed to be taken by the Governor General which are administered by the Clerk of the Privy Council, and issues a proclamation\* to the effect that he has assumed office. No commission is issued to the Administrator.
5. It is customary for the Administrator to appoint Deputy Administrators on each occasion of taking office, a commission\* being issued to each Deputy Administrator each time. All judges of the Supreme Court are usually so named. Although it was formerly the custom Deputy Administrators have not, since 1945, taken an oath\* of office. This should be reviewed.
6. The Administrator is accorded the same honours as the Governor General.
7. There are no formalities involved in the resumption of office by the Governor General.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Administrator

### II—BACKGROUND

1. Prior to 1947 the Administrator was appointed specifically by the Sovereign as each occasion arose.
2. The Letters Patent of 1947 make a continuing designation of the Chief Justice or next senior judge of the Supreme Court as Administrator and no document of appointment is now necessary.
3. In the case of absence from Canada the Governor General will have been in touch\* with the Prime Minister to obtain the Queen's permission and he will on the eve of his departure inform the Prime Minister that the Administrator will take over.
4. If the Governor General dies or is incapacitated, his Secretary is responsible for informing the Prime Minister that the Administrator should take over. The Queen is also informed.
5. If the Governor General's absence is for less than 30 days he designates a Deputy Governor General to act for him. If he intends to be absent for more than 30 days the Administrator takes over on the Governor General's departure.
6. Since 1947 Administrators have, as of 5 March, 1967, assumed office on 10 occasions. In one case this was because of illness not absence.
7. In 1963 the Administrator took over for the opening of Parliament, a period of six hours, because of the Governor General's declared incapacity following a mild heart attack. This was recommended\* by the Governor General to the Prime Minister and permitted full ceremonial honours to be accorded the Chief Justice as Administrator which would not have been the case if he had opened Parliament in the capacity of Deputy Governor General. Although the arrangement was only for the short period of six hours all the usual formalities associated with the installation of the Administrator were observed including the transfer of the Great Seal.
8. On the death of Lord Tweedsmuir in 1940 the Administrator held office for over four months.
9. There is one situation where doubt has been expressed concerning the devolution of the Governor General's powers to an Administrator: the death, incapacity, removal or absence from Canada of the Governor General at a time when the office of Chief Justice is vacant because of the latter's resignation or statutory retirement. The Deputy Minister of Justice however gave the opinion in 1968 that the word "removal" in clause VIII of the Governor General's Letters Patent should be interpreted as covering both the resignation or the statutory retirement of the Chief Justice so as to allow

the next senior judge of the Supreme Court to succeed to the Governor General as Administrator in such circumstances.

10. Deputy Administrators are appointed as a matter of course each time an Administrator assumes office. Usually all judges of the Supreme Court are named and also the Secretary and Assistant Secretary to the Governor General, the latter two for the purpose of signing documents. New commissions\* of appointment must be issued on each appointment, the commission being judged to lapse when the Administrator ceases to hold office on the Governor General's resumption of duty. Deputy Administrators were appointed in 1963 when the period of office of the Administrator was only six hours.
11. The practice for Deputy Administrators to take an oath\* of office fell into disuse after 1945. Even in the absence of a legal requirement the advisability of abandoning the oath is questionable.
12. The Administrator makes use of the Governor General's office facilities as required although he does not live at Government House. He may use the Governor General's car and standard.
13. No increased salary nor special allowance is paid to the Administrator. Administrators have however been reimbursed for official expenses.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Administrator

### III—PROCEDURE

1. When the Governor General is to be absent from Canada for more than 30 days he sends a letter to the Prime Minister on the eve of his departure to tell him who is to be the Administrator and when he will assume office. Arrangements with the Chief Justice or senior judge are made by Government House.
2. Government House, in co-operation with the Privy Council Office, make the arrangements\* for the Administrator to take the oaths of office. The oaths\* are administered by the Clerk of the Privy Council. If present, the Prime Minister signs as a witness. The Registrar General is responsible for the transfer of the Great Seal and the proclamation\* issued by the Administrator.
3. Administrators have been sworn in at the Supreme Court (Taschereau 1963), at his Ottawa residence (Rinfret 1940), at his country house (Kerwin 1960, 1961), in the Privy Council Chamber (Taschereau 1967). On two occasions at least (1940 and 1967) the Prime Minister has been present, but this is not usual. The ceremony is private and reporters and photographers are not admitted. However, on one occasion at least (Kerwin 1951), pictures were taken during the ceremony and subsequently distributed to the press.
4. The Secretary to the Governor General informs the Queen that the Administrator has taken office.
5. The Clerk of the Privy Council sends\* the Administrator the bible on which he was sworn for the first time.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Administrator

### IV—CEREMONIAL

1. The arrangements\* for the swearing-in of the Administrator are made by Government House in consultation with the Administrator.
2. The Prime Minister does not usually attend although he was present when the Administrator took office after the deaths of Lord Tweedsmuir and General Vanier.
3. The Great Seal is given by the Registrar General to the Administrator at the ceremony and returned by him to the Registrar General for safekeeping. This is properly the responsibility of the Registrar General and not of the Deputy Registrar General. But on at least two recent occasions the deputy rather than the minister has been incorrectly given this function. In March 1967 however, in the absence of the Registrar General, the minister replacing him as Acting Registrar General was properly called in.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

### Administrator

### APPENDICES

Letter from Governor General to Prime Minister asking for Sovereign's approval for leave to be absent from Canada and advising that arrangements for an Administrator will be made

Letter from Governor General to Prime Minister advising that Administrator will assume office

Oaths taken by Administrator

Proclamation of Administrator

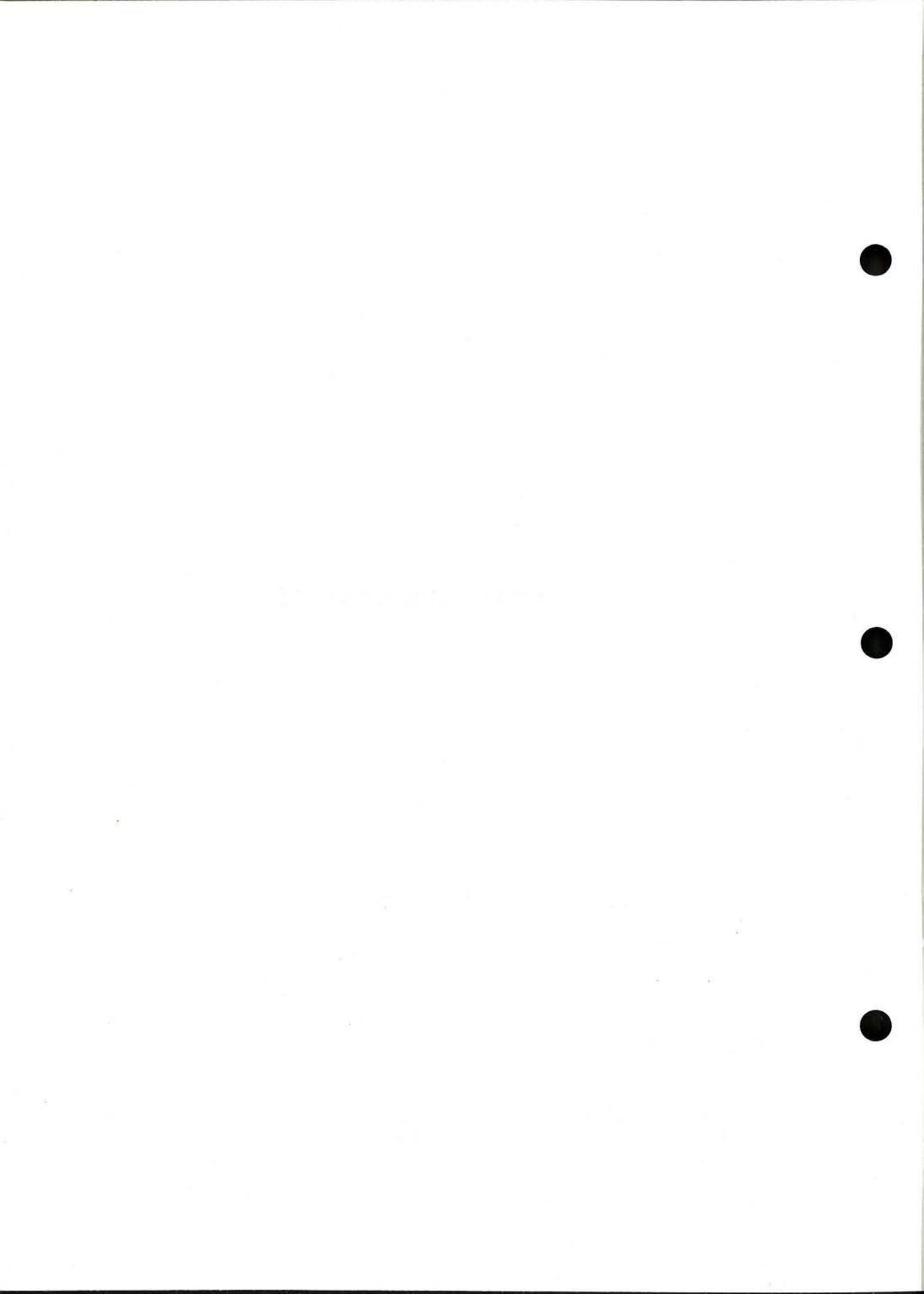
Arrangements for swearing-in of Administrator

Draft letter from Clerk of Privy Council to Administrator forwarding bible on which Administrator was sworn

Commission of appointment as Deputy Administrator

Oath taken by Deputy Administrator (until 1945 only)

**GOVERNOR GENERAL**



## GOVERNOR GENERAL

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Formal Recommendation for Appointment of Governor General

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PRIME MINISTER - PREMIER MINISTRE

(Sgd.) Appd. E.R.

Ottawa, March 29th, 1967.

Madam:

I present my humble duty to Your Majesty.

I have the honour to recommend, for Your Majesty's consideration, the appointment of the Honourable Roland Michener as Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in and over Canada in succession to His Excellency the late General the Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier.

I have the honour to be, Madam,

Your Majesty's

Most humble, loyal and obedient subject,

(Sgd.) L.B. PEARSON

**Announcement to House of Commons regarding Appointment of  
Roland Michener as Governor General  
(4 April, 1967)**

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**Right Hon. L.B. Pearson (Prime Minister):**

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be able to announce that Her Majesty the Queen has approved my recommendation that the Honourable Roland Michener be appointed as Governor General of Canada.

Mr. Michener needs no commendation to this house. We remember well his distinguished service as our respected and esteemed Speaker from 1957 to 1962. He was born in Lacombe, Alberta, the son of Senator and Mrs. Edward Michener. He graduated from the University of Alberta in 1920 and proceeded as a Rhodes scholar to Oxford University, where he studied law and obtained the B.A. and B.C.L. degrees. He was called to the bar of England in 1923 and to the Ontario bar in 1924.

Mr. Michener's whole life has been one of public service and in many capacities; in the R.A.F. during the first world war, as a member of the Ontario legislature; as secretary of that province; as a member of this house, and its esteemed and respected Speaker, and as high commissioner for Canada to India and ambassador to Nepal. His dedication to and interest in public service are shared by his wife, who will be of great and experienced assistance to her husband in carrying out his new duties.

The government has been deeply aware of the responsibility placed upon it in recommending to the Queen as her personal representative in Canada a successor to the late and beloved General Vanier, whose services to Canada will never be forgotten and whose passing we lament so much.

The position of governor general has been filled with great distinction during the 100 years of our history by 19 outstanding men, each of whom brought to the office some special quality and all of whom served Canada well. The standards that have been set in the past have been magnificently maintained by the last two Canadian governors general.

We will all, I know, be particularly appreciative of the willingness of Mr. and Mrs. Michener to assume such onerous responsibilities on short notice, in the full knowledge that in the next few months they will be faced with an extremely heavy program of duties in relation to our centennial celebrations.

I am sure the parliament and people of Canada will join me in extending to the new Governor General warmest wishes for success and happiness in the high office to which he is being called.

## Press Release regarding Appointment of Governor General

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

### PRESS RELEASE

### COMMUNIQUÉ

Date: April 4, 1967

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons today that, on his recommendation, Her Majesty The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Honourable Roland Michener, P.C., Q.C., as Governor General of Canada in succession to the late General, the Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier.

THE HONOURABLE D. ROLAND MICHENER, Q.C., M.A., B.C.L., former Conservative Member of Parliament for St. Paul's, Toronto, was Speaker of the House of Commons during Canada's 23rd and 24th Parliaments, 1957-62.

Son of the late Senator Edward Michener, he was born in Lacombe, Alberta. He attended the University of Alberta before enlisting with the Royal Air Force in 1918. After the war, he resumed studies at the University of Alberta, Oxford and Middle Temple. He was called to the Bar of Ontario in 1924 and was appointed a King's Counsel in 1943.

First elected to the Ontario Legislature in 1945, Mr. Michener was Provincial Secretary and Registrar of Ontario during the period 1946-1948.

He was first elected to the House of Commons in 1953 and re-elected in 1957 and 1958.

In 1963-64, he served as Chairman of the Manitoba Government's Royal Commission studying local government organization and financing.

In July, 1964, the Prime Minister announced Mr. Michener's appointment as Canadian High Commissioner to India.

He has been the General Secretary for Canada for the Rhodes Scholarships since 1936 and is a member of the Board of Governors of Toronto Western Hospital and the University of Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Michener have three married daughters.

Commission of Appointment as Governor General

Canada

(Sgd.) ELIZABETH R

*Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.*

*Elisabeth Deux, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni, du Canada et de ses autres royaumes et territoires, Chef du Commonwealth, Défenseur de la Foi.*

TO

*Our Trusty and Well-beloved*

À

*Notre fidèle et bien-aimé*

**ROLAND MICHENER**

*a Member of Our Privy Council for Canada and One of Our Counsel learned in the Law.*

*membre de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada et l'un de nos savants conseillers juridiques.*

GREETING:

SALUT:

WE do, by this Our Commission under Our Great Seal of Canada, appoint you, **ROLAND MICHENER** to be, during Our Pleasure, Our Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in and over Canada, with all the powers, rights, privileges and advantages belonging or appertaining to the office.

PAR Notre présente Commission sous Notre Grand Sceau du Canada, Nous vous nommons Vous, **ROLAND MICHENER** Notre Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef du Canada, durant Notre bon plaisir, avec tous les pouvoirs, droits, privilèges et avantages appartenant ou attachés à la charge.

AND We do hereby authorize, empower and command you, as Our representative, to exercise and perform all and singular the powers and directions contained in certain Letters Patent under Our Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the Eighth day of September, 1947, constituting the Office of Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in and over Canada, or in any other Letters Patent adding to, amending or substituted for the same.

ET, par les présentes, Nous vous conférons l'autorité et le pouvoir, et Nous vous enjoignons, en qualité de Notre représentant, d'exercer les attributions et d'observer les instructions contenues dans certaines Lettres Patentes sous Notre Grand Sceau du Canada, en date du huitième jour de septembre 1947, constituant la charge de Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef du Canada, ou dans toutes autres Lettres Patentes comportant addition, modification ou substitution à cet égard.

AND further We do hereby appoint that, so soon as you shall have taken the prescribed Oaths and have entered upon the duties of your Office, this Our present Commission shall come into effect.

ET, en outre, Nous décidons par les présentes qu'aussitôt que vous aurez prêté les serments prescrits et assumé les fonctions de votre charge, Notre présente Commission prendra effet.

AND We do hereby command all and singular Our Officers, Ministers and loving subjects in Canada, and all others whom it may concern, to take due notice hereof and to give their ready obedience accordingly.

ET, par les présentes, Nous enjoignons à tous et à chacun de Nos fonctionnaires, Ministres et féaux sujets au Canada, ainsi qu'à tous les autres intéressés, de prendre connaissance des présentes et d'y obéir en conséquence.

GIVEN under Our Royal Hand and under Our Great Seal of Canada, this 29th day of March in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven and in the Sixteenth year of Our Reign.

DONNÉ sous Notre Seing Royal et sous Notre Grand Sceau du Canada, ce 29<sup>e</sup> jour de mars en l'an de grâce mil neuf cent soixante-sept et le seizième de Notre Règne.

By Her Majesty's Command

Par ordre de Sa Majesté

Prime Minister of Canada

(Sgd.) L.B. PEARSON

Premier ministre du Canada

(Sgd.) JOHN TURNER

Registrar General of Canada

Registraire général du Canada

**Informal Recommendation for Extension of Term as Governor General**

---

Ottawa, May 5, 1964

**Personal and  
Confidential.**

Dear Esmond:

The Prime Minister would be grateful if you would transmit the following message to Sir Michael Adeane.

“Dear Michael:

As you know, the Governor General will have completed five years in office in September of this year. After discussing the matter with him, I have decided to submit to Her Majesty my recommendation that he should continue in office. I would hope to put this recommendation formally to Her Majesty for approval when I am in London for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers’ meeting in July.

The Governor General is willing to remain in office, if requested to do so, as long as his health enables him to discharge his duties. You know how conscientious and how unselfish he is in these matters and he would not wish to stay on if he did not feel fit in every respect to do the job. At the present time he seems in really good health and I am confident that this will continue for some time. I know that, if he remains in office after September, this will be very well regarded in Canada where he and his wife have won deep respect and great affection from the whole Canadian community.

I am looking forward to seeing you soon. Kindest personal regards.

Mike Pearson”.

Thank you very much.  
With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) MARY E. MACDONALD  
Executive Assistant.

Mr. Esmond Butler,  
Secretary to  
His Excellency the Governor General of Canada,  
Government House,  
Ottawa, Canada.

**Formal Recommendation (sent by Telegram) for Extension of Mr. Massey's  
Term as Governor General of Canada (1957)**

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Following for the High Commissioner, London  
From The Prime Minister

Message Begins:

Would you be kind enough to convey the following message to the Private Secretary to The Queen. Message begins: I have now consulted my colleagues regarding the proposed continuance in office of His Excellency the Governor-General mentioned in my telegram of May 8th and I should be grateful if you would submit the following communication to Her Majesty from me. Quote. Madam, I present my humble duty to Your Majesty. Paragraph. I have the honour to recommend for Your Majesty's consideration that the term of the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C.H., as Governor-General of Canada be continued for an additional period beyond February 1957 to the Spring of 1958. Paragraph. My colleagues share with me the view that Mr. Massey has been a worthy representative of Your Majesty and that his continuance in office would be pleasing to Your Majesty's subjects in Canada. Paragraph. I have the honour to be, Madam, Your Majesty's most humble, loyal and devoted subject. Louis S. St. Laurent. Unquote. Paragraph. In October 1950 when his late Majesty approved the continuance in office of Lord Alexander we were advised that it was not customary in such cases for an announcement to be made from Buckingham Palace though of course that was done in the case of a new appointment. I assume therefore that the announcement would, as in 1950, be made here and I would propose that it be in the following form: Quote. The Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Louis S. St. Laurent, announced today that Her Majesty The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve the continuance in office of the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C.H., as Governor-General of Canada for an additional period from February 1957 to the Spring of 1958. Unquote. Message to the Private Secretary Ends.

**Announcement to House of Commons regarding Extension of Term  
of General Vanier as Governor General  
(21 July, 1964)**

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**Right Hon. L.B. Pearson (Prime Minister):**

I should like to announce that Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to approve the continuance in office of General the Right Honourable Georges Philias Vanier as Governor General of Canada for a further and additional period of one year from the autumn of 1964. This extension of the Governor General's term is a recognition of the dedicated and distinguished manner in which General Vanier has carried out the high responsibilities of his vice regal office. I am sure the Canadian people will welcome the extension which the Governor General has indicated his willingness to accept, and the fact that His Excellency's health makes it possible for him to undertake this responsibility for a further period.

One of the happiest aspects of the extension of the term of General Vanier is that it will mean the continued presence in Rideau Hall of Madame Vanier, whose grace and charm and warmth has so endeared her to Canadians.

**Press Release regarding Extension of Term as Governor General**

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

**PRESS RELEASE**

**COMMUNIQUÉ**

**Date:** July 14, 1965

**For Release:** Immediate

**Pour Publication:**

The Prime Minister made the following announcement today:

“Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to approve the continuance in office, for the time being, of General The Right Honourable Georges Philias Vanier as Governor General of Canada. No date has been set for his retirement.

“The Governor General completed five years in office last September and accepted an extension until the autumn of this year.”

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

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**Clause X of the 1947 Letters Patent regarding Oaths to be taken by  
Governor General and the reading of His Commission  
of Appointment**

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X. And We hereby declare Our Pleasure to be that Our Governor General for the time being shall with all due solemnity, cause Our Commission under Our Great Seal of Canada, appointing Our Governor General for the time being, to be read and published in the presence of Our Chief Justice, or other Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, and of members of Our Privy Council for Canada, and that Our Governor General shall take the Oath of Allegiance in the form following: — “I, \_\_\_\_\_, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George the Sixth, His Heirs and successors, according to law. So Help Me God”; and likewise he shall take the usual oath for the due execution of the Office of Our Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in and over Canada, and for the due and impartial administration of justice; which Oaths Our Chief Justice, or, in his absence, or in the event of his being otherwise incapacitated, any Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada shall, and he is hereby required to, tender and, administer unto him.

Commission of Appointment as Governor General

Canada

(Sgd.) ELIZABETH R

*Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.*

*Elisabeth Deux, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni, du Canada et de ses autres royaumes et territoires, Chef du Commonwealth, Défenseur de la Foi.*

TO  
*Our Trusty and Well-beloved*

À  
*Notre fidèle et bien-aimé*

ROLAND MICHENER

*a Member of Our Privy Council for Canada and One of Our Counsel learned in the Law.*

*membre de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada et l'un de nos savants conseillers juridiques.*

GREETING:

SALUT:

WE do, by this Our Commission under Our Great Seal of Canada, appoint you, ROLAND MICHENER to be, during Our Pleasure, Our Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in and over Canada, with all the powers, rights, privileges and advantages belonging or appertaining to the office.

PAR Notre présente Commission sous Notre Grand Sceau du Canada, Nous vous nommons Vous, ROLAND MICHENER Notre Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef du Canada, durant Notre bon plaisir, avec tous les pouvoirs, droits, privilèges et avantages appartenant ou attachés à la charge.

AND We do hereby authorize, empower and command you, as Our representative, to exercise and perform all and singular the powers and directions contained in certain Letters Patent under Our Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the Eighth day of September, 1947, constituting the Office of Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in and over Canada, or in any other Letters Patent adding to, amending or substituted for the same.

ET, par les présentes, Nous vous conférons l'autorité et le pouvoir, et Nous vous enjoignons, en qualité de Notre représentant, d'exercer les attributions et d'observer les instructions contenues dans certaines Lettres Patentes sous Notre Grand Sceau du Canada, en date du huitième jour de septembre 1947, constituant la charge de Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef du Canada, ou dans toutes autres Lettres Patentes comportant addition, modification ou substitution à cet égard.

AND further We do hereby appoint that, so soon as you shall have taken the prescribed Oaths and have entered upon the duties of your Office, this Our present Commission shall come into effect.

ET, en outre, Nous décidons par les présentes qu'aussitôt que vous aurez prêté les serments prescrits et assumé les fonctions de votre charge, Notre présente Commission prendra effet.

AND We do hereby command all and singular Our Officers, Ministers and loving subjects in Canada, and all others whom it may concern, to take due notice hereof and to give their ready obedience accordingly.

ET, par les présentes, Nous enjoignons à tous et à chacun de Nos fonctionnaires, Ministres et féaux sujets au Canada, ainsi qu'à tous les autres intéressés, de prendre connaissance des présentes et d'y obéir en conséquence.

GIVEN under Our Royal Hand and under Our Great Seal of Canada, this 29th day of March in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven and in the Sixteenth year of Our Reign.

DONNÉ sous Notre Seing Royal et sous Notre Grand Sceau du Canada, ce 29<sup>e</sup> jour de mars en l'an de grâce mil neuf cent soixante-sept et le seizième de Notre Règne.

By Her Majesty's Command

Par ordre de Sa Majesté

Prime Minister of Canada

(Sgd.) L.B. PEARSON

Premier ministre du Canada

(Sgd.) JOHN TURNER

Registrar General of Canada

Registraire général du Canada

## Oaths taken by Governor General

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GOVERNOR GENERAL  
and  
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
OF CANADA

### OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

I, Georges Philias Vanier, do swear that I will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, Her Heirs and Successors, according to Law.

So help me God.

### OFFICIAL OATHS

I do swear that I will well and truly serve Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second in the Office of Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada, and duly and impartially administer justice therein.

So help me God.

I do swear that I will well and truly serve Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second in the Office of Keeper of the Great Seal of Canada.

So help me God.

### SERMENT D'ALLÉGEANCE

Je, Georges-Philias Vanier, jure d'être fidèle et de porter sincèrement allégeance à Sa Majesté la Reine Elisabeth Deux, ainsi qu'à Ses héritiers et successeurs, selon la Loi.

Ainsi Dieu me soit en aide.

### SERMENTS OFFICIELS

Je jure de servir fidèlement et sincèrement Sa Majesté la Reine Elisabeth Deux en qualité de Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef du Canada et d'administrer la justice dûment et impartialement.

Ainsi Dieu me soit en aide.

Je jure de servir fidèlement et sincèrement Sa Majesté la Reine Elisabeth Deux en qualité de Garde du Grand Sceau du Canada.

Ainsi Dieu me soit en aide.

(Sgd.) GEORGES P. VANIER

The foregoing oaths were administered to His Excellency Major-General Georges Philias Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D., as Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada by the Honourable Patrick Kerwin, Chief Justice of Canada, of the City of Ottawa, this fifteenth day of September, 1959.

(Sgd.) P. KERWIN

Chief Justice of Canada

(Sgd.) J. G. DIEFENBAKER  
Prime Minister of Canada.

(Sgd.) R. B. BRYCE  
Clerk of the Privy Council.

**Proclamation announcing Assumption of Duties and  
Functions of Governor General**

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**Canada**

By His Excellency the Right Honourable  
ROLAND MICHENER, Governor General  
and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

TO ALL TO WHOM these Presents shall  
come,

GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS HER MAJESTY QUEEN  
ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by Commission  
under the Great Seal of Canada bearing date  
the twenty-ninth day of March, in the year of  
Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and  
sixty-seven, was graciously pleased to appoint  
me to be, during the Royal Pleasure, Governor  
General and Commander-in-Chief in and over  
Canada, and further, in and by the said  
Commission, authorized, empowered and com-  
manded me to exercise and perform all and  
singular the powers and directions contained  
in certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal  
of Canada, bearing date the eighth day of  
September in the year of Our Lord one  
thousand nine hundred and forty-seven con-  
stituting the Office of Governor General and  
Commander-in-Chief in and over Canada and  
in any other Letters Patent adding to, amend-  
ing or substituted for the same.

AND WHEREAS, in accordance with the  
said Letters Patent, I have caused the said  
Commission under the Great Seal of Canada  
appointing me to be, during the Royal Pleasure,  
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief  
in and over Canada to be read and published  
with all due solemnity in the presence of the  
Chief Justice or other Judge of the Supreme  
Court of Canada and of members of the  
Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and have  
taken the Oaths prescribed by the said Letters  
Patent.

NOW, THEREFORE, KNOW YOU that I  
have thought fit to issue this Proclamation in  
order to make known Her Majesty's said  
appointment and to make known that I have  
entered upon the duties of the said Office of  
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in  
and over Canada.

AND I DO HEREBY require and command  
that all and singular Her Majesty's Officers  
and Ministers in Canada do continue in the  
execution of their several and respective

Par Son Excellence le très honorable  
ROLAND MICHENER, Gouverneur général  
et Commandant en chef du Canada.

A TOUS CEUX à qui les présentes parvien-  
dront,

SALUT:

PROCLAMATION

ATTENDU que par une Commission sous  
le Grand Sceau du Canada en date du vingt-  
neuvième jour de mars en l'an de grâce mil  
neuf cent soixante-sept, il a gracieusement plu  
à SA MAJESTE LA REINE ELISABETH  
DEUX, de me nommer, durant le bon plaisir  
royal, Gouverneur général et Commandant en  
chef au Canada, et qu'en outre, par ladite  
Commission, il lui a plu de me conférer  
l'autorité et le pouvoir et de m'enjoindre  
d'exercer les attributions et d'observer les  
instructions contenues dans certaines Lettres  
Patentes sous le Grand Sceau du Canada, en  
date du huitième jour de septembre en l'an de  
grâce mil neuf cent quarante-sept, constituant  
la charge de Gouverneur général et Comman-  
dant en chef au Canada, et dans toutes autres  
Lettres Patentes comportant addition, modifica-  
tion ou substitution à cet égard.

ET ATTENDU qu'en conformité desdites  
Lettres Patentes j'ai fait lire et publier avec  
toute la solennité voulue ladite Commission  
sous le Grand Sceau du Canada me nommant,  
durant le bon plaisir royal, Gouverneur  
général et Commandant en chef au Canada,  
en présence du juge en chef ou autre juge de  
la Cour suprême du Canada et des membres  
du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada,  
et que j'ai prêté les serments prescrits par  
lesdites Lettres Patentes.

SACHEZ DONC MAINTENANT que j'ai  
cru à propos d'émettre la présente proclamation  
aux fins de faire connaître ladite nomination  
par Sa Majesté et de faire savoir que j'ai  
assumé les fonctions de ladite charge de  
Gouverneur général et de Commandant en  
chef au Canada.

ET PAR LES PRÉSENTES, j'ordonne et  
j'enjoins à tous et à chacun des fonctionnaires  
et ministres de Sa Majesté au Canada de con-  
tinuer l'exercice de leurs fonctions et emplois

offices, places and employments, and that Her Majesty's loving subjects and all others whom these Presents may concern do take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal of Office at Ottawa, this seventeenth day of April in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven and in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

respectifs, et que les féaux sujets de Sa Majesté ainsi que tous les autres que les présentes intéressent prennent connaissance de ladite proclamation et agissent en conséquence.

DONNE sous mon Seing et Sceau d'Office à Ottawa, ce dix-septième jour d'avril en l'an de grâce mil neuf cent soixante-sept et le seizième du règne de Sa Majesté.

(Sgd.) ROLAND MICHENER

[SEAL]

**Address and Reply delivered by Prime Minister and Governor  
General respectively at Installation Ceremony  
(Michener, 17 April, 1967)**

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**PRIME MINISTER'S ADDRESS**

Your Excellency,

It is my privilege as Prime Minister to extend to you on behalf of the government and people of Canada our warmest good wishes as you assume the high and honourable position of Governor General of Canada.

May I respectfully request, Your Excellency, as your first official duty as the Queen's representative in Canada, that you convey to Her Majesty a message of loyalty and devotion from the Canadian people. Please assure Her Majesty how delighted we are that our Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will be with us on the 1st of July, to celebrate the centennial of Confederation.

You begin your term of office, sir, at an historic moment. Throughout the one hundred years of our history as a Confederation, the post of Governor General has been filled by men of distinction who have all contributed significantly to the development of Canada and to the achievement of the proud position which we are celebrating throughout this centennial year.

[Translation]

We have been made more aware of the opportunities and the burden of your great office by the unexcelled contribution which your immediate predecessor made to the lasting benefit of all the people of this land. His memory will be treasured and his service to Canada will never be forgotten and I am sure that his life and work will be an inspiration to you as you take up your heavy duties.

[English]

We all realize how especially heavy these duties are in our centennial year. It is indeed another evidence of your willingness to serve your country that you readily consented to become Her Majesty's representative in Canada knowing that you and your wife would immediately be faced with a most demanding program of engagements. We, sir, have no doubt that you will meet the challenges of this

office with the same skill and wisdom that you have met the others that you have faced throughout your varied career.

We remember well your distinguished performance when you occupied the chair in that other place and "never sold the truth to serve the hour". Although tradition will now bar you from attending there, your reputation is secure as one of the very best of our "first commoners".

You were, of course, no stranger to public service. It has been in the tradition of your family. Your father is remembered as a member of this very chamber where we are now gathered. You yourself, until a few days ago when you received the Queen's summons to represent Her Majesty in Canada, were serving half way around the world as the High Commissioner of Canada to India. There you have been able to test the strength and texture of the fabric of the Commonwealth. At the same time you were the Canadian Ambassador to Nepal and in the clear light of the far Himalayas you may have seen your country, its problems and its future in a new and different perspective.

Tennyson's lines fit well your career,

"Much he has seen and known; cities of  
men,

And manners, climates, councils, govern-  
ments

Himself not least, but honoured of them  
all."

Through all this you have been accompanied and aided by your wife whose qualities of heart and mind have earned her an enviable reputation with all who know her.

Your Excellency, you begin your term of office as Her Majesty's representative in Canada with the best wishes of us all. We welcome you with great good will. Que Dieu vous garde. May God's grace and help be with you.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL'S REPLY

Prime Minister,

So quick has been my transition from New Delhi to Ottawa that I have the sensation of having run all the way, and arrived here amongst you, somewhat out of breath—but as you can see, that does not leave me speechless. On the contrary I am full of ideas and emotions some of which I hope to be able to express to you at least in a preliminary way.

First, I am filled with gratitude for the generous words with which you have welcomed me and my wife and with appreciation for your earlier words, even more consequential, in which you gave to Her Majesty the advice upon which she acted in naming me as her representative in Canada. The honour is great and greatly valued, however awesome the responsibility.

[*Translation*]

Notwithstanding your encouraging expression of confidence that my wife and I will be equal to the task, I am all too well aware, and here I speak for myself alone, of the gap between my qualifications and the potentialities of the office of Governor General. These potentialities have been amply demonstrated by my predecessors. The Right Honourable Vincent Massey, the first Canadian Governor General, gave the office a new significance for Canadians. Their Excellencies the late Georges Vanier and Madame Vanier in the last seven years have so fully represented all that is good in the whole Canadian community, that they have justly won the respect and affection of everyone. His courageous efforts to complete his task in failing health confirm his place among the noblest of our public men.

With other Canadians we have mourned his loss and offered our sympathies to Madame Vanier with a full realization that no other couple would be able to begin at the high level of excellence and esteem to which they had elevated their public responsibilities.

[*English*]

However, we are greatly heartened in entering upon our term of office by the thought that the Governor General has come to represent the Canadian people as a whole and that in addition to his necessary and important constitutional functions he now symbolizes for Canadians the stability and continuity of their national life and institutions. In consequence all Canadians have a personal interest in the office and in helping the incumbent to reflect their hopes and aspirations for the future. Already we have been encouraged by the good wishes of many of those whom we shall serve,

and we hope to earn and deserve such encouragement from all. It will make our task possible and our lives happy. In any event, Prime Minister, I shall not fail through lack of effort nor of will to serve.

I gladly undertake to assure at once to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth of Canada, as you have requested, the loyalty and devotion of the Canadian people and our delight that she and The Duke of Edinburgh will soon be with us to join in our Centennial celebrations. May I add to this message my own humble duty to our Queen and my profound gratitude for the trust which she has entrusted in me.

[*Translation*]

Canadians look forward as well to welcoming other royal and distinguished visitors from Commonwealth and friendly nations who will be honouring us with their presence during this momentous year. We are grateful for their esteem and respect which will remind us that our birthday celebrations have significance beyond our own boundaries. 1967 is a time to assess our past achievements in the society of nations and to seek means of extending our contributions to the peace and happiness of the whole family of man.

To my friends in Quebec I should like to say that we look forward very much to the pleasure of living amongst them for a time each year at The Citadel. From there my wife and I shall be able to look down the river to the Ile d'Orleans where we have spent many happy days.

[*English*]

We now see in French Canada a renaissance of that creative vigour and intellectual brilliance which have long been a mark of French civilization. All Canadians may well take pride in the achievements which are taking place in Quebec for they will stimulate and strengthen Canada as a whole. We are fortunate to possess two mighty currents of civilization: French and British. To these first mainstreams of our national existence have been added the diverse and notable contributions of settlers from other lands and races who have ventured to our shores. They have provided Canada with additional sources of strength and richness.

We look forward, in due course to visiting all of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific and Arctic, not forgetting Alberta, where I was born and raised, Manitoba, my wife's birthplace, and British Columbia, her former home, as well as Ontario, the centre of my public and professional activities.

Having set ourselves the goal of representing what one Canadian has called "la collectivité entière qu'on appelle le Canada", we shall seek to meet and know Canadians in their home communities. In Government House we hope to welcome Canadians of all walks of life, to provide a neutral and friendly environment for the discussion of differing

points of view, and a centre for the encouragement of excellence in all worthy fields of Canadian endeavour.

In concluding, may I add my prayer to that of the Prime Minister that God's grace and help may direct us in all our common efforts to sustain and strengthen Canada, our Home.

**Motion made by Prime Minister in House of Commons for Inclusion of His  
Address and Governor General's Reply at Installation Ceremony as an  
Appendix to Official Report of Debates of the House of Commons  
(17 April, 1967)**

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**Right Hon. L.B. Pearson (Prime Minister):**

Mr. Speaker, with the unanimous consent of the house and in accordance with custom I move, seconded by the right hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Diefenbaker):

That the speech of His Excellency the Governor General, the Right Honourable Roland Michener, Q.C., together with the address of welcome made by the Prime Minister in the Senate chamber on April 17, 1967, be printed as an appendix to the official report of debates of the House of Commons, and form part of the permanent record of this parliament.

**Official Programme for Installation of Governor General**

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PROGRAMME  
FOR THE  
INSTALLATION  
OF  
THE HONOURABLE ROLAND MICHENER, P.C., Q.C.  
AS  
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA

April 17, 1967

Department of the Secretary of State  
Ottawa

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Programme for the  
INSTALLATION OF  
THE HONOURABLE ROLAND MICHENER, P.C., Q.C.,  
as Governor General of Canada

MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1967

10.50 a.m.  
(E.S.T.)

His Excellency the Administrator of Canada will arrive beneath the Peace Tower by automobile. His Excellency will be greeted by the Prime Minister and Mrs. Pearson, and by the Leader of the Government in the Senate and Mrs. Connolly. The Standard of the Governor General will be raised on the Peace Tower.

Royal Salute by the Guard of Honour (2nd Battalion, Canadian Guards, and the Canadian Guards Band).

The Administrator will be conducted by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to the Senate Speaker's Chambers.

10.56 a.m.

The Honourable Roland Michener and Mrs. Michener will arrive by automobile in front of the Peace Tower. The Secretary of State will arrive beneath the Peace Tower in the second car, and the Lady-in-Waiting and the Secretary to the Governor General in the third car.

Mr. and Mrs. Michener will be greeted by the Prime Minister and Mrs. Pearson and by the Leader of the Government in the Senate and Mrs. Connolly.

General Salute by the Guard of Honour.

Mr. and Mrs. Michener are conducted in an informal procession to the Senate Speaker's Chambers by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

11.12 a.m.

**Fanfare of trumpets—all rise.**

The Administrator goes in procession to the Senate Chamber, conducted by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

11.15 a.m.

**A second fanfare of trumpets.**

The procession of Mr. and Mrs. Michener will be conducted by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod into the Senate Chamber.

The Administrator invites the assemblage to be seated—all sit.

*Reading the Commission*—The Commission of Appointment is read by the Secretary to the Governor General.

*Administering the Oaths*—The Senior Puisne Judge administers the oath of allegiance, the oath of office of Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada, and the oath of office of the Keeper of the Great Seal of Canada, in English and in French. Mr. Michener assents.

*Signing of Oaths*—Mr. Michener signs the oaths in the Oath Book.

*Signing the Jurat*—The Senior Puisne Judge, the Prime Minister, and the Clerk of the Privy Council sign the certificate in the Oath Book.

*Installation*—The Chief Justice (Administrator) stands (all rise), steps down to the Council Table, and shakes hands with Their Excellencies.

The Standard of the Governor General is dipped and raised to full mast on top of the Peace Tower.

His Excellency the Governor General stands in front of the Throne.

The Chief Justice bows to the Governor General and takes his seat as first among the judges.

Mrs. Michener takes her place on His Excellency's left.

The Governor General invites the assemblage to be seated—all sit.

*The Great Seal*—The Registrar General hands the Great Seal to the Governor General, who returns it for safekeeping.

*The Proclamation*—The Governor General signs and seals the proclamation of his appointment, which is read by the Deputy Registrar General.

*Royal Salute*—The Governor General and all present rise.

The R.C.A.F. Central Band plays a Royal Salute (six bars of "God Save The Queen"); an artillery salute of 21 guns is fired by the 30th Field Artillery Regiment of the Royal Canadian Artillery.

All are seated.

*Addresses by the Prime Minister and the Governor General*—The Prime Minister delivers an address, to which the Governor General replies.

*Conclusion of the Ceremony*—The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod bows to the Governor General and Mrs. Michener, who rise.

All present rise.

The Band plays "O Canada".

*Departure*—Their Excellencies the Governor General and Mrs. Michener leave the Senate Chamber, accompanied by the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Government in the Senate, in procession to the Senate Speaker's Chambers.

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod conducts the procession from the Speaker's Chambers to the main door of the Parliament Buildings.

Their Excellencies, the Prime Minister and Mrs. Pearson, and the Leader of the Government in the Senate and Mrs. Connolly advance down the stairs of the Peace Tower.

His Excellency the Governor General, accompanied by an Aide-de-Camp, receives the Royal Salute and inspects the Guard of Honour.

Their Excellencies say good-bye to the Prime Minister and Mrs. Pearson and to the Leader of the Government in the Senate and Mrs. Connolly.

Their Excellencies enter the state landau and leave for Government House.

The band plays another Royal Salute as the landau leaves the main entrance to the Parliament Buildings.

The Standard of the Governor General is lowered over the Peace Tower.

The state landau continues to Government House with a mounted R.C.M.P. escort.

**Memorandum on Arrangements for Installation of Governor General**

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MEMORANDUM ON ARRANGEMENTS  
FOR THE  
INSTALLATION  
OF  
THE HON. ROLAND MICHENER, P.C., Q.C.  
AS  
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA

April 17, 1967

Department of the Secretary of State  
Ottawa

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**INSTALLATION OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL**

Monday, April 17, 1967

Dress: Civilian – Morning Dress  
Military – Uniform and  
Decorations  
Ladies – Afternoon Dress

Departure from  
7 Rideau Gate  
10.40 a.m.

The Secretary of State of Canada and the Under Secretary of State arrive at the official Government Guest House, 7 Rideau Gate, where they wait for Mr. and Mrs. Michener.

10.48 a.m. Mr. and Mrs. Michener, accompanied by the Secretary of State of Canada and the Under Secretary of State and members of their household, leave the Guest House by car with a motorcycle escort for the Parliament Buildings.

*Seating in automobiles*

*Car No. 1*

Mr. Michener  
Mrs. Michener  
Aide-de-Camp

*Car No. 2*

The Secretary of State  
The Under Secretary of State

*Car No. 3*

The Lady-in-Waiting  
The Secretary to the Governor General

Arrival at  
Parliament Buildings

10.50 a.m. His Excellency the Administrator of Canada arrives beneath the Peace Tower and is met by the Prime Minister of Canada and Mrs. Pearson and by the Leader of the Government in the Senate and Mrs. Connolly.

The Governor General's Standard is raised over the Peace Tower.

10.52 a.m. The Administrator will receive a Royal Salute from the top of the stairs to the Peace Tower.

10.54 a.m. The Administrator will enter the main building and be conducted to the Senate Speaker's Chambers by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

The order of procession will be:

Aide-de-Camp  
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod  
His Excellency the Administrator  
Mr. Kenneth Campbell

10.56 a.m. Mr. and Mrs. Michener arrive in front of the Peace Tower and are met at the foot of the steps by the Prime Minister of Canada and Mrs. Pearson and by the Leader of the Government in the Senate and Mrs. Connolly.

10.58 a.m. Mr. Michener, attended by an Aide-de-Camp, proceeds to the dais in front of the Peace Tower and receives a General Salute from the Guard of Honour.

11.00 a.m. Mr. Michener then rejoins Mrs. Michener. They enter the Parliament Buildings, and are accompanied to the Senate Speaker's Chambers by the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Government in the Senate, Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. Connolly, an Aide-de-Camp, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod and members of the household in the following informal procession:

Aide-de-Camp  
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod  
The Prime Minister      Mr. Michener  
Mrs. Pearson              Mrs. Michener  
Mrs. Connolly             The Leader of the  
   Government in the Senate  
Members of the Household

The Senate Chamber

11.07 a.m. The Cabinet will be ushered into the Senate via the main entrance.

11.10 a.m. Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. Connolly will be ushered to their places on the floor of the Senate.

11.12 a.m. The procession of His Excellency the Administrator is conducted by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod from the Senate Speaker's Chambers to the Senate Chamber in procession:

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod  
Aide-de-Camp to the Administrator  
His Excellency the Administrator  
Leader of the Government      The Prime Minister  
in the Senate

The Leader of the Government in the Senate drops a few paces behind the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister crosses in front of Senator Connolly and continues up the left-hand side of the Table to stand beside his place. Senator Connolly continues up the right-hand side of the Table to stand beside his place.

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod returns to the Senate Speaker's Chambers and joins Mr. Michener's procession marshalled by the Field Officer-in-Waiting. Procession proceeds to the Senate Chamber:

Field Officer-in-Waiting  
Chief of Defence Staff  
Senior Officer of the      Senior Officer of  
Air Force Staff              the Naval Staff  
Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General	Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General
Aide-de-Camp- in-Waiting	Senior Aide- de-Camp
Attaché to the Governor General	
Attaché to the Governor General	Press Secretary to the Governor General
Assistant Secretary to the Governor General	Comptroller of the Household
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod	
Mrs. Michener	Mr. Michener
Lady-in-Waiting	
Secretary to the Governor General	

On entering the Chamber those in double file go on either side of the Council Table and those in single file to the right.

Mr. and Mrs. Michener stop in front of the Administrator while the remainder of the procession stand in front of their places.

Mr. and Mrs. Michener bow to the Administrator and proceed to their places in front of the dais, where her place is on his left.

When all have reached their places, the Administrator says "Pray be seated – Veuillez vous asseoir", and then sits down. All are seated.

#### *Governor General's Commission*

The Secretary to the Governor General, carrying the Governor General's Commission, advances to the front of the dais and reads the Commission in English and in French.

#### *The Oaths*

The Clerk of the Privy Council, after bowing to the Administrator, hands the Bible and the Oath forms in duplicate to the Senior Puisne Judge of Canada, who in turn hands the Bible and one copy of the Oath forms to Mr. Michener and administers the Oaths to him. Mr. Michener declares: "I do – Je le jure" after each oath is read by the Senior Puisne Judge in English and in French.

Mr. Michener returns the Bible and his copy of the Oath forms to the Senior Puisne Judge; he signs the Oaths in the Oath Book; the Senior Puisne Judge signs the Jurat in the Oath Book and the Prime Minister and the Clerk of the Privy Council sign also.

#### *Installation*

The Administrator rises and all stand.

The Chief Justice (Administrator) steps down from the dais and shakes hands with the Governor General and Mrs. Michener.

The Governor General ascends the dais and stands in front of the Throne.

The Governor General's Standard is dipped and raised to full staff on the Peace Tower. The Chief Justice bows to the Governor General and takes his place as first among the judges.

Mrs. Michener goes to and stands before her place on His Excellency's left.

The Governor General says: "Pray be seated — Veuillez vous asseoir" and sits down. All are seated.

*The Great Seal of Canada  
and the Governor General's Proclamation*

The Deputy Registrar General hands the Great Seal of Canada to the Registrar General, who advances and hands it to His Excellency the Governor General.

His Excellency returns it to the Registrar General saying "I hand you the Great Seal of Canada for safe-keeping — Je confie à votre garde le Grand Sceau du Canada".

After the Registrar General of Canada has resumed his place at the Council Table, the Deputy Registrar General advances and asks the Governor General to sign and seal his Proclamation with his Privy Seal. The Deputy Registrar General, standing at the north west corner of the Council Table, reads the Governor General's Proclamation in English and in French.

*Royal Salute*

At the conclusion of the reading of the Proclamation all rise. The band stationed in the foyer plays six bars of "God Save the Queen"; an artillery salute of 21 guns is fired.

*Prime Minister's Address*

The Prime Minister delivers an address.

*The Governor General's Address*

His Excellency the Governor General replies.

*Conclusion of the Ceremony*

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod bows to His Excellency the Governor General who rises. All rise.

The band plays "O Canada".

The procession reforms and returns to the Senate Speaker's Chambers, the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Government in the Senate taking their places immediately behind Their Excellencies;

Field Officer-in-Waiting

Chief of Defence Staff

Senior Officer of the  
Air Force Staff

Senior Officer of  
the Naval Staff

Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General	Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General
Aide-de-Camp- in-Waiting	Senior Aide-de- Camp
Attaché to the Governor General	
Attaché to the Governor General	Press Secretary to the Governor General
Assistant Secretary to the Governor General	Comptroller of the Household
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod	
Secretary to the Governor General	Lady-in-Waiting
Her Excellency	His Excellency the Governor General
Leader of the Government in the Senate	The Prime Minister

On leaving the Chamber, those in single file go to the right of the Council Table.

After the Governor General's procession has left the Chamber, the members of the Supreme Court leave the Chamber in informal procession followed by the Cabinet. (Those assembled in the Senate Chamber remain in their places until the processions have left the Senate Chamber.)

Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. Connolly are conducted to the main door of the Parliament Buildings.

When Their Excellencies are ready the procession reforms in the corridor adjoining the Senate Speaker's Chambers and His Excellency leaves the Parliament Buildings by way of the north corridor and the Hall of Honour.

On arrival at the main door, His Excellency, attended by an Aide-de-Camp, proceeds to the dais in front of the Peace Tower and is given a Royal Salute by the Guard of Honour. His Excellency inspects the Guard of Honour. The others in His Excellency's party stand at the bottom of the steps to the Peace Tower in the following order looking toward the Band: left, the Leader of the Government in the Senate, Mrs. Connolly, Her Excellency, Mrs. Pearson, the Prime Minister, right.

At the conclusion of the inspection, His Excellency returns to the bottom of the steps to the Peace Tower and says good-bye to the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Government in the Senate.

Their Excellencies then enter the state landau (with an Aide-de-Camp facing them in the Carriage) and leave for Government House. As the landau begins to move, another Royal Salute is given by the Band. The mounted escort join the landau near the Commons entrance.

The Governor General's Standard is lowered over the Peace Tower.

Their Excellencies continue to Rideau Hall.

Installation of the Governor General

April 17, 1967, at 11.00 a.m.

SEATING AT THE COUNCIL TABLE

The Right Hon. Lester B. Pearson,  
Prime Minister of Canada

The Hon. Robert H. Winters,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

The Hon. Paul T. Hellyer,  
Minister of National Defence

The Hon. Mitchell W. Sharp,  
Minister of Finance and  
Receiver General of Canada

The Hon. Arthur Laing,  
Minister of Indian Affairs and  
Northern Development

The Hon. Hédard J. Robichaud,  
Minister of Fisheries

The Hon. Judy LaMarsh,  
Secretary of State of Canada

The Hon. John R. Nicholson,  
Minister of Labour

The Hon. Maurice Sauvé,  
Minister of Forestry and  
Rural Development

The Hon. Léo Cadieux,  
Associate Minister of  
National Defence

The Hon. Jean-Luc Pépin,  
Minister of Energy, Mines  
and Resources

The Hon. John J. Greene,  
Minister of Agriculture

The Hon. John N. Turner,  
Registrar General of Canada

The Hon. Jean Chrétien,  
Minister without Portfolio

The Hon. Paul Martin,  
Secretary of State for External  
Affairs

The Hon. J.W. Pickersgill,  
Minister of Transport

The Hon. Walter L. Gordon,  
President of the Privy Council

The Hon. George J. McIlraith,  
Minister of Public Works

The Hon. Allan J. MacEachen,  
Minister of National Health  
and Welfare

The Hon. Roger Teillet,  
Minister of Veterans Affairs

The Hon. Charles M. Drury,  
Minister of Industry and  
Minister of Defence Production

The Hon. John J. Connolly,  
Minister without Portfolio and  
Leader of the Government in the  
Senate

The Hon. Edgar J. Benson,  
President of the Treasury Board and  
Minister of National Revenue

The Hon. Lawrence T. Pennell,  
Solicitor General of Canada

The Hon. Jean Marchand,  
Minister of Manpower and  
Immigration

The Hon. Jean-Pierre Côté,  
Postmaster General

The Hon. Pierre-Elliott Trudeau,  
Minister of Justice and  
Attorney General of Canada

*At the foot of the Table*

Mr. Jean Miquelon,  
Deputy Registrar  
General of Canada

Mr. R.G. Robertson,  
Clerk of the  
Privy Council

Mr. G.G.E. Steele,  
Under-Secretary  
of State

**Extract from "Installation of Governors General 1867-1952"<sup>1</sup> on Subject of Attendance by Outgoing Governor General at Induction of His Successor**

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One very interesting comparison is that relating to the date of departure of one incumbent and the date of arrival of his successor. The opinion seems to have been expressed from time to time that it is improper for an outgoing Governor General to be in the country at the same time as the incoming one. Certainly there has never been any written rule about this; it seems to have been considered purely a matter of propriety. However, those who think this to be true should be reminded that when Lansdowne was sworn-in, his predecessor, Lorne, was in office. Not only did Lorne greet Lansdowne at the ship, but he was present also at his installation, and remained on the dais in the Council Chamber during the first portion of the ceremony, stepping down only when Lansdowne had taken the oaths.

This is how the Quebec Morning Chronicle refers to the occasion in its issue of Oct. 24, 1883:

"Lord Lorne, who had been in waiting for some little time, stepped on to the dais in front of the Throne to receive the distinguished party. As he did so they made their entrance and all present rose to their feet remaining so throughout the ceremony.

"Lord Lansdowne and party took places assigned to them at the right of the Throne".

Then followed the reading of the Commission, the taking of the oaths and the signing of the Oath Book, and the description goes on to say, —

"The Marquis of Lorne, who had been gracefully standing in front of the throne, a silent spectator of the imposing ceremony, having performed his last official action as Governor-General of Canada, stepped down from the dais, thereby abdicating in favour of his successor the high and important office, the duties of which he has performed with such remarkable zeal, ability, and impartiality. In that momentary interregnum or rather transition of Governors, each bowed pleasantly to the other and those who had the good fortune to be present looked on with bated breath as His Excellency Lord Lansdowne, the new Governor-General of Canada, stepped into the place that his illustrious predecessor had just vacated".

Another similar occasion was when Minto was sworn-in at Quebec in 1898. Aberdeen is reported by the Quebec Chronicle of Nov. 14, 1898, as occupying the throne with Lady Aberdeen on his right and that, as the Earl of Minto and party entered the Council Chamber, he rose and said:

"A cordial welcome is uttered to the new Governor General, the Earl of Minto, upon his arrival here to assume the high duties of representing Her

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<sup>1</sup> Undated and unpublished paper by J.F. Delaute, former Assistant Secretary to the Governor General, on P.C.O. file G50-4/1958.

Majesty The Queen in this fair and wide dominion. The welcome that he is receiving here in this historic city of Quebec, is but the forerunner and precursor of others throughout the length and breadth of the land. In this respect his experience will be that of his immediate predecessors and of those whom they succeeded. He will meet with a loyal, law abiding and high minded people, actuated by an abiding confidence in the future of this fair Dominion – this large and important part of the British Empire, – and of its many possibilities. Again we extend a warm welcome to the new Governor General, to Lady Minto and to all their family”.

The report goes on to describe the actual swearing-in and then, “as the Earl of Minto turned to assume the Throne, his predecessor stepped down to meet him pausing on the step to congratulate him, as they passed half way up and down, and respectfully bowing to him from the floor as soon as His Excellency had assumed the Throne”.

Furthermore, Lady Aberdeen, “emphasizing to all present the changed relations that had been wrought between them by the events of the last few minutes”, made a deep curtsy to both the Earl of Minto and the Countess of Minto.



**GOVERNOR GENERAL**

**End of Term**

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**Joint Address of Parliament on End of Term  
as Governor General (Athlone, 1946)**

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To His Excellency Major-General the Right Honourable the Earl of Athlone, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, a member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Grand Master of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, one of His Majesty's Personal Aides-de-Camp, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

May it please Your Excellency:

We, the members of the Senate and of the House of Commons of Canada in parliament assembled, beg leave to convey to Your Excellency an expression of the general feeling of regret with which the people of Canada have learned of the approaching conclusion of your official relationship as the representative in Canada of His Majesty the King.

Your Excellency's period of office has extended over the most eventful years in the history of the world. It must be a source of profound gratification to you, on your retirement as Governor General, to realize that your years in Canada have witnessed victory over the enemies of freedom, and the emergence of Canada as a world power, with a foremost place among the united nations.

We cannot bid Your Excellency farewell without expressing our grateful appreciation of your helpful cooperation in the tasks of government through these years of constant anxiety. You have, throughout given unsparingly of your time and thought to sustain and strengthen the morale of the nation at war. By word and example, you brought courage and cheer to the armed forces, to the auxiliary services, and to the workers in all the fields of wartime production and supply. You lent your support to every worthy national appeal. Universities, schools, hospitals, and other agencies of health, and welfare, have all benefited from your personal interest and concern.

Your extensive travels have given Your Excellency an intimate knowledge of our country, its resources and its potential future. You have seen Canada at work under the tragic stimulus of war. You have also watched its industries being converted to the purposes of peace. We are pleased that you have been able to glimpse the broad expanses of our country and that you have found delight in its scenic grandeur. Your journeys to all parts of Canada, including many remote areas, have been greatly appreciated. Wherever you have gone, you have been warmly welcome and will be long remembered.

At no time in Canada's history has our country been visited by so many of the leading personalities of the world. Both at Government House in Ottawa, and at the Citadel in Quebec, you have extended warmest hospitality in the name of Canada.

Throughout your life, Your Excellency has given constant proof of devotion to public service. We do not forget that for seven years you were His Majesty's representative in the Union of South Africa. In Canada, as in South Africa, your unflinching

courtesy, your broad and generous sympathies and your wide experience of constitutional government have helped to further the ideals of tolerance and good-will. You have thereby helped to strengthen national unity, and the ties which bind, in close attachment to the crown, the nations of the British commonwealth.

The presence of Your Excellency and Her Royal Highness in Canada has also strengthened the place which the royal family holds in the hearts of the Canadian people. We would ask Your Excellency, on your return to the United Kingdom, to convey to Their Majesties the King and Queen, the assurance of Canada's fidelity to the crown, and of the devotion and affection felt by the Canadian people for Their Majesties. We should be pleased if you would also convey to Queen Mary an expression of our kind remembrance. We hope that in the near future Canada may be honoured by a visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Princess Elizabeth and the Princess Margaret.

In saying farewell to Your Excellency, we cannot express too warmly our appreciation of the helpful part so graciously taken by Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice in the discharge of Your Excellency's high responsibilities. The active, generous and sympathetic cooperation of Princess Alice in the performance of your public and social duties has won for Her Royal Highness an enduring place in the admiration and affection of the Canadian people. Your Excellency and Her Royal Highness have been as one, in all you have sought to foster of a high sense of public duty and social responsibility.

To Your Excellency and Her Royal Highness we extend, on behalf of all Canada, the best of wishes for the future. We hope that, in the eventide of life, you may enjoy together, in health, strength and happiness, the reward of your many years of devoted public service.

**GOVERNOR GENERAL**

**Removal**

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Administrator's subsequent proclamation ..... 205



**Letters Patent terminating Lord Alexander's Term of Office; together  
with Administrator's Subsequent Proclamation**

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**Letters Patent**

(Sgd.) GEORGE R.  
[L.S.]

CANADA

GEORGE THE SIXTH, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas KING, Defender of the Faith.

To Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin, Harold Rupert Leofric George, Viscount Alexander of Tunis, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Decoration of the Military Cross, Field Marshal in Our Army,

GREETING:

WHEREAS by a Commission under Our Sign Manual and Signet bearing date the twenty-first day of March, 1946, We did appoint you, the said Harold Rupert Leofric George, Viscount Alexander of Tunis, to be, during Our pleasure, Our Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in and over Canada, with all the powers, rights, privileges and advantages to the said office belonging or appertaining;

AND WHEREAS you have requested that We be pleased to relieve you of the duties of and to remove you from the said office;

AND WHEREAS it is Our will and pleasure therefore to relieve you of the duties of the said office and to that end to declare that the said Commission of appointment ceases to have further effect;

AND WHEREAS the Eighth Clause of Our Letters Patent bearing date the eighth day of September, 1947, provides that the powers and authorities of Our Governor General of Canada are vested in an Administrator as therein prescribed in the event of the death, incapacity, removal, or absence of Our Governor General out of Canada:

NOW THEREFORE We do by these Presents determine your said appointment on and after the twenty-eighth day of January, 1952, and do declare that your said Commission shall cease to have effect on that date.

GIVEN under Our Royal Hand and under Our Great Seal of Canada this sixteenth day of January, 1952, and in the Sixteenth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

(Sgd.) LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT,  
*Prime Minister of Canada.*

**Proclamation**

CANADA

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THIBAUDEAU RINFRET, Chief Justice of Canada and Administrator of the Government of Canada.

TO ALL TO WHOM these Presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,

GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS His Majesty King George the Sixth was graciously pleased by a Commission under His Sign Manual and Signet, bearing date the twenty-first day of March,

1946, to appoint Field Marshal the Right Honourable Viscount Alexander of Tunis, to be Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

WHEREAS by Letters Patent dated the sixteenth day of January, 1952, His Majesty King George the Sixth was graciously pleased to determine the said appointment of Field Marshal the Right Honourable Viscount Alexander of Tunis as Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada on and after the twenty-eighth day of January, 1952, and to declare that his said Commission of appointment should cease to have effect on that day.

WHEREAS by Clause VIII of the Letters Patent bearing date the eighth day of September, 1947, constituting the office of Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada, it is provided that in the event of the death, incapacity, removal or absence of the Governor General out of Canada, all and every, the powers and authorities therein granted to him shall, until His Majesty's further pleasure is signified therein, be vested in the Chief Justice for the time being of Canada.

AND WHEREAS by determination of the appointment of Field Marshal the Right Honourable Viscount Alexander of Tunis as Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada and under and in virtue of the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada, all and every powers and authorities granted by said Letters Patent have become vested in me as being the Chief Justice of Canada for

the time being, and having taken the necessary Oath as required by the said Letters Patent, I have therefore thought fit to issue this Proclamation to make known the same, and I do hereby require and command that all and singular His Majesty's Officers and Ministers in Canada do continue in the execution of their several and respective offices, places and employments, and that His Majesty's loving subjects and all others whom these Presents may concern do take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Ottawa, this twenty-eighth day of January in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifty-two and in the sixteenth year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Sgd.) THIBAudeau RINFRET,  
*Administrator of the Government of  
Canada.*

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

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**Submission from Prime Minister to Sovereign regarding Visits to United States  
by Governor General for Periods not exceeding Two Weeks in Each Case**

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**OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER**

**CANADA**

The Prime Minister of Canada presents his humble duty to His Majesty the King.

Article XIV of the Letters Patent constituting the Office of Governor General of Canada, effective October 1, 1947, provides that the Governor General shall not quit Canada without having first obtained leave from His Majesty through the Prime Minister.

His Excellency the Governor General has proposed that it would be expedient if general leave were granted by His Majesty for the Governor General to quit Canada for the United States of America (including Alaska), for periods not exceeding two weeks in each case, provided that the Governor General shall obtain the concurrence of the Prime Minister in each case. His Excellency would inform His Majesty when such visits are contemplated.

In view of the comparative frequency of visits to the United States by Governors General, and of the fact that these visits are often incidental to a tour of some part of Canada, the Prime Minister concurs in His Excellency's proposal and humbly petitions His Majesty to grant leave as aforesaid.

The Prime Minister remains His Majesty's most faithful and obedient servant.

(Sgd.) W.L. MACKENZIE KING

Prime Minister.

Ottawa, September 20, 1947.

**Letter from Secretary to Governor General to Prime Minister's Special Assistant  
regarding Approval of Governor General's Absence to visit United States  
for a Period not exceeding Two Weeks**

---

GOVERNMENT HOUSE  
OTTAWA

Office of the Secretary  
to the Governor-General

13th April, 1951.

Dear Jack,

The Governor-General proposes to visit the West Coast next August, and on the way he will stop off at Lethbridge for three days. His visit to Lethbridge will be for the primary purpose of being initiated an Honorary Chief of the Blood Tribe.

It is proposed, however, to include in his programme, during the course of his visit there, a drive to Glacier Park, Montana, on Monday the 6th August, crossing the International Border at Carway, where he would have lunch. He would return to Lethbridge that evening.

I should appreciate your informing the Prime Minister accordingly, and letting me know at an early date whether the Prime Minister sees any inconvenience to this proposal being included in His Excellency's programme.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) HARRY.

(H.F.G. Letson)  
Major-General.

Secretary to the Governor-General.

J.W. Pickersgill, Esq.,  
Special Assistant to the Prime Minister,  
East Block,  
Ottawa.

**Reply to Letter from Governor General's Secretary regarding Approval of  
Governor General's Absence to visit United States for a Period  
not exceeding Two Weeks**

---

Ottawa, April 16, 1951.

Major-General H.F.G. Letson,  
Secretary to the Governor-General,  
Government House,  
Ottawa.

Dear Harry:

I have shown the Prime Minister your letter of the 13th of April regarding the Governor-General's proposed visit to Glacier Park, Montana, on Monday the 6th of August, during the course of a visit to the West.

Mr. St-Laurent would be grateful if you would advise His Excellency that he feels these informal visits to the United States are a contribution to good relations and that he sees no inconvenience whatever in the proposed visit to Glacier Park.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) J.W. PICKERSGILL

Special Assistant  
to the Prime Minister.

**Letter from Governor General to Prime Minister seeking Queen's Permission for  
Absence to visit a Country other than the United States or the  
United States for more than Two Weeks**

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE  
OTTAWA

10th June, 1961.

My dear Prime Minister

As I mentioned to you last Thursday my wife and I would like to visit France and possibly the United Kingdom for a period of about six weeks this summer. I explained that my wife's mother who lives in Paris is 87 and rather frail. I was thinking of leaving Canada on the 15th of July, returning towards the end of August.

I am, of course, most anxious to learn whether my absence from the country would be convenient to the Government. If you see no objection to my proposal, I should greatly appreciate your formally seeking the permission of Her Majesty The Queen for my absence from Canada for this period. In the event of leave being granted, I shall, of course, arrange for the appointment of an Administrator during my absence from the country.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) GEORGES P. VANIER

The Right Hon. John G. Diefenbaker, Q.C., LL.D., D.C.L.,  
Prime Minister of Canada,  
24 Sussex Drive,  
Ottawa.

**Letter from Prime Minister to Queen's Private Secretary transmitting to Her Majesty Governor General's Request for Permission to be absent Abroad**

---

Ottawa, June 15, 1961.

Dear Sir Michael

Will you kindly transmit to Her Majesty the enclosed message respecting a request from His Excellency the Governor General for permission to absent himself from Canada between the 15th of July and the end of August?

With kind regards,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) JOHN G. DIEFENBAKER

The Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Adeane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.,  
Private Secretary to  
Her Majesty, The Queen,  
Buckingham Palace,  
London, England.

---

Ottawa, June 15, 1961.

Your Majesty

With my humble duty I wish to bring to your attention the request of His Excellency the Governor General for permission to absent himself from Canada during a period from the 15th of July to the end of August, during which time he would visit France and possibly the United Kingdom. His reason is that his wife's mother who lives in Paris is 87 and rather frail. He also has a son there.

I have the honour to be, Madam,

Your devoted servant,

(Sgd.) JOHN G. DIEFENBAKER

**Reply of Queen's Private Secretary to Prime Minister giving Permission  
to Governor General to be absent Abroad**

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**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**

26th June 1961

Dear Prime Minister

I am commanded by The Queen to thank you for your letter of 15th June.

I am to say that Her Majesty is pleased to give permission to the Governor General to be absent from Canada from 15th July to the end of August when he intends to visit Europe.

Yours sincerely

(Sgd.) MICHAEL ADEANE

The Right Honourable John Diefenbaker.

**Letter from Prime Minister to Governor General informing Him of  
Queen's Permission for Absence Abroad**

---

Ottawa, July 6th, 1961.

Your Excellency:

In response to your letter of June 10th and our related conversations, I transmitted to Her Majesty The Queen your request to be absent from Canada from the 15th of July to the end of August this year. Sir Michael Adeane has now informed me that The Queen has been pleased to grant the permission required for your absence.

May I take this opportunity to say that I hope Madame Vanier and yourself will be able to enjoy a well earned rest overseas, and that you will find Madame Vanier's Mother well despite her years.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) JOHN G. DIEFENBAKER

His Excellency  
Major General Georges P. Vanier,  
D.S.O., M.C., C.D.,  
Governor General of Canada,  
Ottawa.



## GOVERNOR GENERAL

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**Clause VIII of the 1947 Letters Patent regarding Devolution of Authority  
on Death of Governor General**

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VIII. And We do hereby declare Our pleasure to be that, in the event of the death, incapacity, removal, or absence of Our Governor General out of Canada, all and every, the powers and authorities herein granted to him shall until Our further pleasure is signified therein, be vested in Our Chief Justice for the time being of Canada, (hereinafter called Our Chief Justice) or, in the case of the death, incapacity, removal or absence out of Canada of Our Chief Justice, then in the Senior Judge for the time being of the Supreme Court of Canada, then residing in Canada and not being under incapacity; such Chief Justice or Senior Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, while the said powers and authorities are vested in him, to be known as Our Administrator.

Provided always, that the said Senior Judge shall act in the administration of the Government only if and when Our Chief Justice shall not be present within Canada and capable of administering the Government.

Provided further that no such powers or authorities shall vest in such Chief Justice, or other judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, until he shall have taken the Oaths appointed to be taken by Our Governor General.

Provided further that whenever and so often as Our Governor General shall be temporarily absent from Canada, with Our permission, for a period not exceeding one month, then and in every such case Our Governor General may continue to exercise all and every the powers vested in him as fully as if he were residing within Canada, including the power to appoint a Deputy or Deputies as provided in the Eighth Clause of these Our Letters Patent.

**Message from Prime Minister to Queen upon  
Death of Governor General Vanier**

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With my humble duty to Your Majesty, it is my sad responsibility to confirm the information I conveyed earlier today of the death this morning of His Excellency General Vanier, Governor General of Canada.

General Vanier was a great Canadian, a devoted servant of His Sovereign and his nation and, above all, a man of humility, courage and dedication to duty. May I be permitted to express to Your Majesty my profound sympathy at the loss of a public servant so loyal to the great trust committed to his charge.

**Her Majesty's Reply**

Rt. Hon. Lester Pearson, Prime Minister of Canada, Ottawa

My husband and I are so deeply distressed to hear the tragic news of the Governor General's death. We send our deepest sympathy to you and to the Canadian government and people in the loss of this most distinguished Canadian.

ELIZABETH R.

**Administrator's Proclamation on Death of Governor General  
published in *The Canada Gazette***

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[L.S.]

CANADA

BY HIS EXCELLENCY the Honourable ROBERT TASCHEREAU, Chief Justice of Canada, Administrator of the Government of Canada.

TO ALL TO WHOM these Presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern.

GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second was graciously pleased by a Commission under Her Royal Hand and the Great Seal of Canada bearing date the first day of August, 1959, and in the eighth year of Her Reign, to appoint the Right Honourable Georges Philias Vanier, to be Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada;

AND WHEREAS by Clause VIII of the Letters Patent, having effect from and after the first day of October 1947, constituting the office of Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in and over Canada, it is provided that in the event of the death of the Governor General, all and every, the powers and authorities therein granted to him shall, until Her Majesty's further pleasure is signified, be vested in the Chief Justice for the time being of Canada or, in the case of the death, incapacity, removal or absence out of Canada of the said Chief Justice, then in the Senior Judge for the time being of the Supreme Court of Canada, then residing in Canada and not being under incapacity;

AND WHEREAS it has pleased Almighty God to call to His Mercy the said the Right Honourable Georges Philias Vanier, by his decease and under and in virtue of the said Letters Patent, all and every the powers and authorities by the said Letters Patent granted to the Governor General have become vested in me as being the Chief Justice for the time being of Canada and, having taken the necessary Oaths as required by the said Letters Patent, I have therefore thought fit to issue this Proclamation to make known the same;

AND I DO HEREBY require and command that all and singular Her Majesty's Officers and Ministers in Canada do continue in the execution of their several and respective offices, places and employments, and that Her Majesty's

[L.S.]

CANADA

PAR SON EXCELLENCE l'honorable ROBERT TASCHEREAU, Juge en chef du Canada, Administrateur du Gouvernement du Canada.

A TOUS CEUX à QUI les présentes parviendront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,

SALUT:

PROCLAMATION

ATTENDU qu'il a gracieusement plu à Sa Majesté la Reine Elisabeth II, par commission sous le seing royal et le grand sceau du Canada, datée le premier jour d'août 1959 et dans la huitième année de son règne, de nommer le Très Honorable Georges Philias Vanier, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef du Canada;

ET ATTENDU que par l'article VIII des Lettres Patentes entrant en vigueur à partir du premier jour d'octobre 1947, constituant la charge de Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef dans et sur le Canada, il est statué qu'advenant le décès du Gouverneur général, tous les pouvoirs et autorités conférés audit Gouverneur général par lesdites lettres patentes seront donnés au Juge en chef du Canada en exercice ou, en cas de décès, d'incapacité, de renvoi ou d'absence hors du Canada dudit Juge en chef, ensuite au juge alors le plus ancien de la Cour suprême du Canada, résidant à l'époque au Canada et n'étant pas frappé d'incapacité;

ET ATTENDU qu'il a plu au Dieu Tout-Puissant d'appeler à Sa Miséricorde ledit Très Honorable Georges Philias Vanier, par son décès et en vertu des lettres patentes susdites, tous les pouvoirs et autorités conférés par lesdites lettres patentes au Gouverneur général me sont dévolus en ma qualité de Juge en chef du Canada en exercice, et après avoir dûment prêté les serments nécessaires tel que requis par lesdites lettres patentes, j'ai jugé convenable d'émettre la présente proclamation pour ce faire connaître;

ET PAR ICELLE ordonne et commande que tous, officiers et ministres de Sa Majesté au Canada, continuent à exercer les devoirs respectifs de leurs places et emplois, et que les féaux sujets de Sa Majesté et tous autres que

loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern do take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal of Office at Ottawa, this fifth day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven, and in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

ROBERT TASCHEREAU,  
*Administrator of the Government.*

les présentes pourront concerner, en prennent connaissance et se conduisent en conséquence.

DONNÉ sous mon seing et le sceau d'office, à Ottawa, ce cinquième jour de mars dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent soixante-sept, et du règne de Sa Majesté la seizième.

*L'Administrateur du Gouvernement,*  
ROBERT TASCHEREAU.

Press Release regarding Death of Governor General

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

**PRESS RELEASE**

**COMMUNIQUÉ**

Date: March 5, 1967.

For Release: 4.30 p.m.  
Immediate

Pour Publication:

TRIBUTE BY THE PRIME MINISTER  
TO HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL VANIER  
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA

We mourn today, deeply and sincerely, the loss of our Governor General.

In its hundred years, Canada has had no more devoted and courageous a servant than General Georges Philias Vanier. His whole life is the shining record of that service. He never failed any test of duty, in peace or war. He was indeed the "good and faithful servant".

General Vanier was a descendant of one of Canada's first French settlers. His pride in ancestry was exceeded only by his love of the Canada of today and his passionate belief in its unity and its destiny. He was in truth a man for all Canada.

Tomorrow, the representatives of the people of Canada in Parliament assembled will pay tribute to a great patriot and a fine Christian gentleman; one who embodied in his own person and in his own life and character all that is best in our country and all that we hope for it.

We think also today of Madame Vanier and her family.

Madame Vanier was a perfect partner for our Governor General and her graciousness and kindness and goodness made her loved by everyone who knew or met her.

We send to her and the members of her family our deepest sympathy.

## Tribute to Deceased Governor General by Prime Minister in House of Commons (6 March, 1967)

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**Right Hon. L. B. Pearson (Prime Minister):** Mr. Speaker, I find it more difficult than usual to find words adequately to express the grief that I know we all feel at the passing of our Governor General. That difficulty for me is increased by the recollection of our close personal friendship over so many years.

Since his death on Sunday morning messages have been coming in from the great in the world and from plain citizens in Canada, all testifying, high and low alike, to the affection that was felt for him by everyone. Among the first messages to arrive was one from Her Majesty the Queen, whose servant and representative in Canada he was. This message, which has already been made public, read:

My husband and I are so deeply distressed to hear the tragic news of the Governor General's death. We send our deepest sympathy to you and the Canadian people and the Canadian government in the loss of this most distinguished Canadian.

He was indeed, Mr. Speaker, a distinguished Canadian and his whole life is a record of that distinction; a record of his service to Canada, a record of willing acceptance in peace and in war of every duty he was asked to perform or, perhaps I should put it, of every duty that he asked to be permitted to perform.

As we know, Mr. Speaker, General Vanier was trained for the bar to which he was called in 1911. He answered the call to arms shortly afterwards and served for three years in France as a gallant officer of a gallant regiment whose traditions he helped to create and maintain. The Distinguished Service Order, the Military Cross and bar and the Legion of Honour attest to his courage. His wounds attest to his sacrifices. After the war he returned to civilian life for a very short time, then again took up a military career, as a member of the permanent forces.

During the years he was in the army there was a steady promotion to new responsibilities until in 1928, I think it was, he was asked to be the Canadian military representative on the disarmament commission of the League of Nations at Geneva. At that time he acquired the interest in diplomacy and international affairs and in peace keeping which he retained throughout his life and which was recognized a few years later, in 1931, by the government of the day when he was made the secretary of the office of the high commissioner in London. It was at that time that our official

and family association began, Mr. Speaker, which was broken only by his death.

After serving at Canada House in London, General Vanier was made Canadian minister to France. After the outbreak of war and the collapse of France in 1940 he returned after a series of adventures to London, where I had the privilege of meeting him and Madame Vanier on their return. Although he had been going through some pretty difficult and dangerous moments he had that calm imperturbability and good humour that always characterized him in any difficulty. During the war he went to Algiers, where he was the Canadian representative to the Free French government headed by General de Gaulle and established a relationship and friendship with General de Gaulle which has persisted to the present. Then after the liberation he went back to Paris as Canadian ambassador, where he and his wife became outstanding members of the diplomatic corps.

On his retirement from the diplomatic service he might well have looked forward to some years of peace and tranquility, but when he was asked by the prime minister of the day, now the right hon. the Leader of the Opposition, to be Governor General he naturally accepted it as a call to duty. When his normal term of office ended and I as Prime Minister asked him to stay on, he agreed to do that at my request as long as his health permitted. That was permitted by his health until last week.

As you know, he had an operation last autumn, but he was recovering well from it except for his heart. I went to see him at Rideau Hall last Wednesday, after he had been examined by specialists, in order to discuss with him whether his health would permit him to take on the very heavy duties of Governor General during our centennial year. We agreed to meet again on Friday, and at that time he indicated that he felt he would not likely be able to continue in office.

On Friday afternoon he made his last appearance before a group, when he talked to students of the University of Montreal very eloquently and impressively on a subject so dear to his heart, namely Canadian unity and the part which French speaking Canadians can play in the development of this country. Then, as we have learned, he spent Saturday evening indulging in a favourite pastime,

watching the hockey game on television, and he enjoyed the victory of his favourite team. On Sunday morning this good and faithful servant passed away peacefully and quietly, without pain and with the spiritual solace of the last rites of his church.

His public career, as we know, was marked with distinction and wisdom in everything he undertook and with a broad understanding of Canada and its problems, coupled with faith and confidence in our ability as a people to solve those problems. He had a passionate belief in this country, in its unity, in its destiny of true greatness based on enduring values and patriotic ideals which should be shared by all its citizens. He made Canada and its unity his own crusade, in every word he uttered, in every visit he made and on every occasion that he honoured with his presence.

His French ancestors were among the very first settlers in Canada. He was very proud of that ancestry, but prouder still, I think, of the Canada of today. With roots so deep in our soil, he also saw far into the future and gave his all to make it a good future for the country he loved.

All his life he maintained that keen and expert interest in defence matters that befitted such a distinguished soldier and the commander in chief of the armed forces. He was always particularly interested in the welfare of the veterans. He was grand patron and honorary life member of the Canadian Legion, and he was the comrade of every legionnaire and every veteran.

As a man he had the dignity of the true patrician and the modesty and simplicity of the true gentleman. He had the calm security and inner strength that come from a deep belief in the Christian faith. His religion meant very much to him indeed. He was a devout man without being sanctimonious. He was a serious man but with a delicious sense of humour. He was a man of high quality without being stuffy or superior. Indeed, I believe our Governor General embodied in his own person and in his own life and achievements all that is best in Canadians and all that we hope for our country.

When General Vanier was installed as Governor General on April 15, 1959, he said this:

Each one of us, in his own way and place, however humble, must play his part towards the fulfilment of our national destiny. To realize how mighty this destiny will be let us lift our eyes beyond the horizon of our time. In our march forward in material happiness, let us not neglect the spiritual threads in the weaving of our lives. If Canada is to attain the greatness worthy of it, each of us must say "I ask only to serve".

His request was granted. No Canadian has ever served more abundantly, more unselfishly or more gallantly.

We also think at this time of Madame Vanier, a very gracious, generous and, indeed, wonderful person who has earned and will retain her own place in the esteem and affection of the Canadian people. She was the perfect partner for her husband over the years; to his strength and his character she added her own superlative qualities of grace, kindness and warmth. To Madame Vanier and to the children, who are following the family tradition of service, I am sure we all in this house would wish to send our deep and heartfelt sympathy. I know they are all getting comfort and support in this dark time from a faith which has given them the peace which passes all human understanding. To this spiritual peace is added the solace which comes from pride in the life of one dear to them, a life which had nothing in it of littleness or meanness, and everything that makes for a happy memory.

Mr. Speaker, when I saw the Governor General on Friday evening and he indicated to me that he did not think it would be possible for him to carry on, I said I hoped we could find some way of maintaining his association with our centennial year even if he did leave Rideau Hall. Then I made an observation which was picked, as it were, out of the air. I said "What we should do is give you a position which would in no way tax your strength but which would maintain your association with Canada in this centennial year; and perhaps I will ask you to go down to Quebec and take up residence there, at least for 1967, as the Keeper of the Citadel."

He smiled at the idea of becoming a keeper. Indeed, it would have been a small honour for a man who throughout his life was the keeper of the citadel of truth and faith and honour.

**Order in Council for Proclamation authorizing Period of Mourning  
on Death of Governor General**

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**CANADA  
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 1967-434

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee  
of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor  
General on the 6th March, 1967.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable Lester Bowles Pearson the Prime Minister, advise that a Proclamation do issue requesting the Canadian public to set aside the period of seven days from noon on Sunday, March 5, 1967, as a period in which to honour the memory of His Excellency the late Right Honourable Georges Philias Vanier, who died on the 5th March, 1967, while occupying the office of Governor General of Canada.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON  
*Clerk of the Privy Council*

**Proclamation for Period of Mourning on Death of Governor General**

---

(Sgd.) ROBERT TASCHEREAU,

*Administrator.*

[L.S.]

CANADA

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom,  
Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the  
Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

To ALL TO WHOM these Presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise  
concern,

GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION

(Sgd.) D. S. MAXWELL, }  
*Deputy Attorney General,* } WHEREAS it is expedient and Our Privy Council for  
Canada. } Canada has advised that a Proclamation do issue  
} requesting the Canadian public to set aside a period  
to honour the memory of His Excellency the late Right Honourable Georges  
Philius Vanier.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE that by and with the advice of Our Privy  
Council for Canada We do by this Our Proclamation request Our People of Canada  
to set aside the period of seven days from noon on Sunday March 5, 1967, as a  
period in which to honour the memory of His Excellency the late Right Honourable  
Georges Philius Vanier who died on the fifth day of March in the year of Our  
Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven, while occupying the Office of  
Governor General of Canada.

OF ALL WHICH Our Loving Subjects and all others whom these Presents  
may concern are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves  
accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent  
and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: The Honour-  
able ROBERT TASCHEREAU, Chief Justice of Canada and Administrator of  
the Government of Canada.

AT OTTAWA, this sixth day of March in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine  
hundred and sixty-seven and in the sixteenth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

(Sgd.) JEAN MIQUELON,  
*Deputy Registrar General of Canada.*



**GOVERNOR GENERAL**

**Letters Patent constituting  
Office of Governor General**

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**Letters Patent constituting the Office of Governor General of Canada**

Effective October 1, 1947

(Sgd.) GEORGE R.

CANADA

GEORGE THE SIXTH, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas KING, Defender of the Faith.

[SEAL]

TO ALL TO WHOM these Presents shall come,

GREETING

WHEREAS by certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal bearing <sup>Preamble</sup> date at Westminster the Twenty-third day of March, 1931, His late <sup>Recites</sup> Majesty King George the Fifth did constitute, order, and declare that <sup>Letters</sup> there should be a Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in and <sup>Patent of</sup> over Canada, and that the person filling the office of Governor General and Commander-in-Chief should be from time to time appointed by Commission under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet: <sup>23rd March, 1931.</sup>

AND WHEREAS at St. James's on the Twenty-third day of March, 1931, His late Majesty King George the Fifth did cause certain Instructions under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet to be given to the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief:

AND WHEREAS it is Our Will and pleasure to revoke the Letters Patent and Instructions and to substitute other provisions in place thereof:

NOW THEREFORE We do by these presents revoke and determine <sup>Revokes</sup> the said Letters Patent, and everything therein contained, and all <sup>Letters</sup> amendments thereto, and the said Instructions, but without prejudice <sup>Patent of</sup> to anything lawfully done thereunder: <sup>23rd March, 1931, and Instructions.</sup>

AND WE do declare Our Will and pleasure as follows:

I. We do hereby constitute, order, and declare that there shall <sup>Office of</sup> be a Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in and over Canada, <sup>Governor</sup> and appointments to the Office of Governor General and Commander- <sup>General and</sup> in-Chief in and over Canada shall be made by Commission under <sup>Commander- in-Chief</sup> Our Great Seal of Canada. <sup>constituted.</sup>

II. And We do hereby authorize and empower our Governor <sup>His powers</sup> General, with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada or of any <sup>and</sup> members thereof or individually, as the case requires, to exercise all <sup>authorities.</sup>

powers and authorities lawfully belonging to Us in respect of Canada, and for greater certainty but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing to do and execute, in the manner aforesaid, all things that may belong to his office and to the trust We have reposed in him according to the several powers and authorities granted or appointed him by virtue of The British North America Act, 1867 to 1946 and the powers and authorities hereinafter conferred in these Letters Patent and in such Commission as may be issued to him under Our Great Seal of Canada and under such laws as are or may hereinafter be in force in Canada.

Great Seal.

III. And We do hereby authorize and empower Our Governor General to keep and use Our Great Seal of Canada for sealing all things whatsoever that may be passed under Our Great Seal of Canada.

Appointment of Judges, Justices, etc.

IV. And We do further authorize and empower Our Governor General to constitute and appoint, in Our name and on Our behalf, all such Judges, Commissioners, Justices of the Peace, and other necessary Officers (including diplomatic and consular officers) and Ministers of Canada, as may be lawfully constituted or appointed by Us.

Suspension or removal from Office.

V. And We do further authorize and empower Our Governor General, so far as We lawfully may, upon sufficient cause to him appearing, to remove from his office, or to suspend from the exercise of the same, any person exercising any office within Canada, under or by virtue of any Commission or Warrant granted, or which may be granted, by Us in Our name or under Our authority.

Summoning, proroguing, or dissolving the Parliament of Canada.

VI. And We do further authorize and empower Our Governor General to exercise all powers lawfully belonging to Us in respect of summoning, proroguing or dissolving the Parliament of Canada.

Power to appoint Deputies.

VII. And whereas by The British North America Acts, 1867 to 1946, it is amongst other things enacted that it shall be lawful for Us, if We think fit, to authorize Our Governor General to appoint any person or persons, jointly or severally, to be his Deputy or Deputies within any part or parts of Canada, and in that capacity to exercise, during the pleasure of Our Governor General, such of the powers, authorities, and functions of Our Governor General as he may deem it necessary or expedient to assign to such Deputy or Deputies, subject to any limitations or directions from time to time expressed or given by Us: Now We do hereby authorize and empower Our Governor General, subject to such limitations and directions, to appoint any person or persons, jointly or severally, to be his Deputy or Deputies within any part or parts of Canada, and in that capacity to exercise, during his pleasure, such of his powers, functions, and authorities as he may deem it necessary or expedient to assign to him or them: Provided always, that the appointment of such a Deputy or Deputies

shall not affect the exercise of any such power, authority or function by Our Governor General in person.

VIII. And We do hereby declare Our pleasure to be that, in <sup>Succession.</sup> the event of the death, incapacity, removal or absence of Our Governor General out of Canada, all and every, the powers and authorities herein granted to him shall until Our further pleasure is signified therein, be vested in Our Chief Justice for the time being of Canada, (hereinafter called Our Chief Justice) or, in the case of the death, incapacity, removal or absence out of Canada of Our Chief Justice, then in the Senior Judge for the time being of the Supreme Court of Canada, then residing in Canada and not being under incapacity; such Chief Justice or Senior Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, while the said powers and authorities are vested in him, to be known as Our Administrator.

Provided always, that the said Senior Judge shall act in the <sup>Proviso.</sup> administration of the Government only if and when Our Chief Justice shall not be present within Canada and capable of administering the Government.

Provided further that no such powers or authorities shall vest <sup>Adminis-</sup> in such Chief Justice, or other judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, <sup>trator to</sup> until he shall have taken the Oaths appointed to be taken by Our <sup>take oaths</sup> Governor General. <sup>of office</sup>

Provided further that whenever and so often as Our Governor <sup>before ad-</sup> General shall be temporarily absent from Canada, with Our permission, <sup>ministering</sup> for a period not exceeding one month, then and in every such case Our <sup>the Govern-</sup> Governor General may continue to exercise all and every the powers vested in him as fully as if he were residing within Canada, including the power to appoint a Deputy or Deputies as provided in the Seventh Clause of these Our Letters Patent.

IX. And We do hereby require and command all Our Officers <sup>Officers and</sup> and Ministers, Civil and Military, and all the other inhabitants of <sup>other to</sup> Canada, to be obedient, aiding, and assisting, unto Our Governor <sup>obey and</sup> General, or, in the event of his death, incapacity, or absence, to such <sup>assist the</sup> person as may, from time to time, under the provisions of these Our <sup>Governor</sup> Letters Patent administer the Government of Canada. <sup>General.</sup>

X. And We hereby declare Our Pleasure to be that Our Governor <sup>Publication</sup> General for the time being shall with all due solemnity, cause Our <sup>of Governor</sup> Commission under Our Great Seal of Canada, appointing Our Governor <sup>General's</sup> General for the time being, to be read and published in the presence <sup>Commission.</sup> of Our Chief Justice, or other Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, and of members of Our Privy Council for Canada, and that Our Governor General shall take the Oath of Allegiance in the form <sup>Oaths to be</sup> following:—"I, do swear that I will be <sup>taken by</sup> faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George the <sup>Governor</sup> General, etc. <sup>General, etc.</sup>

Sixth, His Heirs and successors, according to law. So Help me God"; and likewise he shall take the usual oath for the due execution of the Office of Our Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in and over Canada, and for the due and impartial administration of justice; which Oaths Our Chief Justice, or, in his absence, or in the event of his being otherwise incapacitated, any Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada shall, and he is hereby required to, tender and, administer unto him.

Oaths to be administered by the Governor General.

XI. And We do authorize and require Our Governor General from time to time, by himself or by any other person to be authorized by him in that behalf, to administer to all and to every person or persons, as he shall think fit, who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit in Canada, that said Oath of Allegiance, together with such other Oath or Oaths as may from time to time be prescribed by any Laws or Statutes in that behalf made and provided.

Grant of Pardons.

XII. And We do further authorize and empower Our Governor General, as he shall see occasion, in Our name and on Our behalf, when any crime or offence against the laws of Canada has been committed for which the offender may be tried thereunder, to grant a pardon to any accomplice, in such crime or offence, who shall give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the principal offender, or of any one of such offenders if more than one; and further to grant to any offender convicted of any such crime or offence in any court, or before any Judge, Justice, or Magistrate, administering the laws of Canada, a pardon, either free or subject to lawful conditions, or any respite of the execution of the sentence of any such offender, for such period as to Our Governor General may seem fit, and to remit any fines, penalties, or forfeitures which may become due and payable to Us. And We do hereby direct and enjoin that Our Governor General shall not pardon or reprieve any such offender without first receiving in capital cases the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada and, in other cases, the advice of one, at least, of his Ministers.

Power to issue Exequaturs.

XIII. And We do further authorize and empower Our Governor General to issue Exequaturs, in Our name and on Our behalf, to Consular Officers of foreign countries to whom Commissions of Appointment have been issued by the Heads of States of such countries.

Governor General's absence.

XIV. And whereas great prejudice may happen to Our Service and to the security of Canada by the absence of Our Governor General, he shall not quit Canada without having first obtained leave from Us for so doing through the Prime Minister of Canada.

Power reserved to His Majesty to revoke, alter or amend the present Letters Patent.

XV. And We do hereby reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors, full power and authority from time to time to revoke, alter, or amend these Our Letters Patent as to Us or them shall seem meet.

XVI. And We do further direct and enjoin that these Our Letters Patent shall be read and proclaimed at such place or places within Canada as Our Governor General shall think fit. <sup>Publication of Letters Patent.</sup>

XVII. And We do further declare that these Our Letters Patent shall take effect on the first day of October, 1947. <sup>Coming into effect of Letters Patent.</sup>

IN WITNESS WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and for the greater testimony and validity thereof, We have caused Our Great Seal of Canada to be affixed to these presents, which We have signed with Our Royal Hand.

GIVEN the eighth day of September in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-seven and in the Eleventh Year of Our Reign.

BY HIS MAJESTY'S COMMAND,

(Sgd.) W. L. MACKENZIE KING,  
*Prime Minister of Canada*



## GOVERNOR GENERAL

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**Order in Council leaving Provincial Statutes  
to "such operation as they may have"**

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CANADA  
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1966-907

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of  
the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor  
General on May 19, 1966.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report from the Minister of Justice submitting:

That, with the assistance of the legal officers of His Department he has examined the statutes of the Province of Alberta passed at the Second Session of the Fifteenth Legislative Assembly and received by the Secretary of State of Canada on the Seventeenth day of May, 1965, and is of opinion that these statutes may be left to such operation as they may have.

The Committee advise that a copy hereof be transmitted to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Alberta for the information of his Government.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON  
*Clerk of the Privy Council*

**Order in Council disallowing Provincial Statute**

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CANADA  
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 2820

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA  
WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of APRIL, 1943  
PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY  
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Alberta, with the Legislative Assembly of that Province, did on the 19th day of March, 1942, pass The Land Sales Prohibition Act, Chapter 16 (6 George VI);

AND WHEREAS the said Act has been laid before His Excellency the Governor General in Council, together with a report from the Minister of Justice recommending that the said Act be disallowed;

NOW, THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has thereupon this day been pleased to declare his disallowance of the said Act and it is hereby disallowed accordingly.

WHEREOF the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Alberta and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

*Certified to be a true copy*

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON  
*Clerk of the Privy Council*

**Certificate of Governor General regarding the Day on which Disallowed  
Provincial Statute was received by Him**

---

I, the Right Honourable the Earl of Athlone, Governor General of Canada, do hereby certify that, —

“The Land Sales Prohibition Act, Chapter 16 (6 George VI)” passed by the Legislature of the Province of Alberta on the 19th day of March, 1942, was received by me on the 9th day of April, 1942.

Given under my hand and Seal this 7th day of April, 1943.

(Sgd.) ATHLONE

**Extract from 1938 Supreme Court of Canada Decision regarding  
Reservation and Disallowance Powers <sup>a</sup>**

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We come now to the precise questions submitted which are, as to both disallowance and reservation: Is the power still a subsisting power and, if so, is it subject to any limitations or restrictions?

We are not concerned with constitutional usage. We are concerned with questions of law which, we repeat, must be determined by reference to the enactments of the *British North America Acts* of 1867 to 1930, *The Statute of Westminster*, and, it might be, to relevant statutes of the Parliament of Canada if there were any.

Section 90 which, with the changes therein specified, re-enacts sections 55, 56 and 57 of the *B.N.A. Act*, is still subsisting. It has not been repealed or amended by the Imperial Parliament and it is quite clear that, by force of subsection 1 of section 7 of *The Statute of Westminster*, the Dominion Parliament did not acquire by that statute, any authority to repeal, amend or alter the *British North America Acts*. Whether or not, by force of section 91 (29) and section 92 (1) of the *B.N.A. Act*, the Dominion Parliament has authority to legislate in respect of reservation, it is not necessary to consider because no such legislation has been passed.

The powers are, therefore, subsisting. Are they subject to any limitation or restriction?

Once more, we are not concerned with constitutional usage or constitutional practice. Nor is it necessary to consider whether the Parliament of Canada, though not competent to repeal or amend section 90 of the *British North America Act*, possesses authority by legislation to dictate the form or the substance of the Instructions to the Lieutenant-Governors as touching the reservation of bills or the rules and principles by which the Governor General is to be guided in exercising the power of disallowance. Here again, there is no pertinent legislation.

As to disallowance, it was said in the judgment of the Judicial Committee in *Wilson v. E. & N. Railway Co.* (1), "It is indisputable that in point of law the authority is unrestricted."

As to reservation, the statute in express terms (section 55, as re-enacted by section 90) imposes on the Lieutenant-Governor the duty to declare either that he assents to a bill presented to him, or that he withholds assent, or that he reserves the bill for the signification of the Governor General's pleasure. He is to act, the statute says, "according to his discretion, but subject to the provisions of this Act and to . . . Instructions" of the Governor General.

There is nothing in the *British North America Act* controlling this discretion; nor is there any other statute having any relevancy to the matter.

<sup>a</sup>Duff, C.J., in *Reference re the Power of the Governor General in Council to Disallow Provincial Legislation and the Power of Reservation of a Lieutenant-Governor of a Province* 1938 S.C.R. 71, at 78 - 79.

(<sup>1</sup>) (1922) 1 A.C. 202, at 210.

The power of reservation is subject to no limitation or restriction, except in so far as his discretion in exercising it may be controlled or regulated by the Instructions of the Governor General and it is not suggested that the Instructions contain anything of that character.

The conclusion, therefore, is that the power of disallowance and the power of reservation are both subsisting powers, and that the former is subject to no limitations or restrictions and the latter only to the restriction that the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor shall be exercised subject to the Governor General's Instructions.

Order in Council assenting to Reserved Provincial Statute

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CANADA  
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1961-675

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

FRIDAY, the 5th day of MAY, 1961

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS Bill No. 56 entitled "The Mineral Contracts Alteration Act, 1961" passed by the Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan at the First Session of the Fourteenth Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan, was reserved on the 8th day of April, 1961, by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan for the signification of the pleasure of the Governor General;

AND WHEREAS the Lieutenant-Governor, in transmitting the Bill, gave as his reasons for reserving it

- (a) that the Bill, in his view, was *ultra vires* the Legislature, and
- (b) that the Bill was not in the national interest;

AND WHEREAS it is the established policy in these matters to consider first the question of whether the Bill is within the competence of the Legislature to enact and second the question of whether it is in conflict with national policy or interest, and if these two questions be resolved favourably, to recommend that assent be given unless the Bill is otherwise objectionable;

AND WHEREAS the Minister of Justice has examined the Bill and has considered the reasons given by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for the reservation thereof, and he is of the opinion, with respect to the first question, that the Bill is within the competence of the Legislature to enact; that, with respect to the second question, the Minister has considered the authorities and precedents, and is of the opinion that the expression "conflict with national policy or interest" does not relate solely to a difference of principle or point of view, but must include matters of practical or physical effect, and that in this sense the Bill is not in conflict with national policy or interest;

AND WHEREAS the question of whether the Bill is otherwise objectionable, being a matter that involves considerations other than legal, has been considered by His Excellency's advisers as a whole, and the conclusion has been reached that the nature of the Bill is not such as to warrant departure from the normal course of recommending assent;

WHEREFORE His Excellency the Governor General, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased hereby to declare his assent to the said Bill.

*Certified to be a true copy*

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON  
*Clerk of the Privy Council*

## Statement regarding Exercise of Power of Reservation by Lieutenant-Governor made by Prime Minister in House of Commons on 5 May, 1961

**Right Hon. J. G. Diefenbaker (Prime Minister):** Mr. Speaker, I wish to table two copies of order in council P.C. 1961-675, dated May 5, in which His Excellency the Governor General by and with the advice of Her Majesty the Queen's privy council for Canada declares his assent to Bill No. 56 of the legislature of Saskatchewan passed during the present year and which was reserved by the lieutenant governor of Saskatchewan for the signification of the pleasure of the Governor General in accordance with the terms of the British North America Act.

In view of the importance of the constitutional issue involved, and with the leave of the house, I should like to place on the record the text of this order in council. It is a relatively short one. Leaving out the preliminaries and commencing with the preamble it reads as follows:

Whereas Bill No. 56 entitled "The Mineral Contracts Alteration Act, 1961" passed by the legislature of the province of Saskatchewan at the first session of the fourteenth legislature of the province of Saskatchewan, was reserved on the 8th day of April, 1961, by his honour the lieutenant governor of Saskatchewan for the signification of the pleasure of the Governor General;

And whereas the lieutenant governor, in transmitting the bill, gave as his reasons for reserving it

(a) that the bill, in his view, was ultra vires the legislature, and

(b) that the bill was not in the national interest;

And whereas it is the established policy in these matters to consider first the question of whether the bill is within the competence of the legislature to enact and second the question of whether it is in conflict with national policy or interest, and if these two questions be resolved favourably, to recommend that assent be given unless the bill is otherwise objectionable;

And whereas the Minister of Justice has examined the bill and has considered the reasons given by his honour the lieutenant governor for the reservation thereof, and he is of the opinion, with respect to the first question, that the bill is within the competence of the legislature to enact; that, with respect to the second question, the minister has considered the authorities and precedents, and is of the opinion that the expression "conflict with national policy or interest" does not relate solely to a difference of principle or point of view, but must include matters of practical or physical effect, and that in this sense the bill is not in conflict with national policy or interest;

And whereas the question of whether the bill is otherwise objectionable, being a matter that involves considerations other than legal, has been

considered by His Excellency's advisers as a whole, and the conclusion has been reached that the nature of the bill is not such as to warrant departure from the normal course of recommending assent:

Wherefore His Excellency the Governor General, by and with the advice of the Queen's privy council for Canada, is pleased hereby to declare his assent to the said bill.

The house will recall that Hon. Frank Bastedo, lieutenant governor of Saskatchewan, reserved this bill, and did so without instructions from or consultation with the federal government. I have no hesitation in saying that had there been such consultation my colleagues and I would have recommended to the Governor General that the lieutenant governor be instructed not to reserve the bill.

I should call your attention, sir, and that of the house to the fact that in 1882 the governor general in council in a minute of council transmitted to the lieutenant governors of each province, noted:

The lieutenant governor is not warranted in reserving any measure for the assent of the governor general on the advice of his ministers. He should do so in his capacity of a dominion officer only, and on instructions from the Governor General. It is only in a case of extreme necessity that a lieutenant governor should without such instructions exercise his discretion as a dominion officer in reserving a bill. In fact, with facility of communication between the dominion and provincial governments such a necessity can seldom if ever arise.

That was in 1882. In view of the development of communication since, it is evident that nowadays there should be ample opportunity for lieutenant governors to confer with the federal government before reserving a bill. I should point out that while no formal instructions have yet been given to lieutenant governors to reserve a bill unless upon specific instructions, my colleagues and I are now considering whether such formal instructions should be given.

In so far as the substance and other aspects of the bill in question are concerned, they are properly, of course, the concern of the governor general in council; and I feel that instead of going into detail, if there is any discussion to take place on this matter it might well be postponed until the estimates of the privy council are before the house unless naturally, in the meantime, opportunity arises for discussion.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

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**Clause XII of the 1947 Letters Patent regarding the  
Exercise of Mercy by the Governor General**

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XII. And We do further authorize and empower our Governor General, as he shall see occasion, in Our name and on Our behalf, when any crime or offence against the laws of Canada has been committed for which the offender may be tried thereunder, to grant a pardon to any accomplice, in such crime or offence, who shall give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the principal offender, or of any one of such offenders if more than one; and further to grant to any offender convicted of any such crime or offence in any court, or before any Judge, Justice, or Magistrate, administering the laws of Canada, a pardon, either free or subject to lawful conditions, or any respite of the execution of the sentence of any such offender, for such period as to Our Governor General may seem fit, and to remit any fines, penalties, or forfeitures which may become due and payable to Us. And We do hereby direct and enjoin that Our Governor General shall not pardon or reprove any such offender without first receiving in capital cases the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada and, in other cases, the advice of one, at least, of his Ministers.

**Order in Council commuting Sentence of Death  
to a Term of Life Imprisonment**

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**CANADA  
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 1966 – 1457

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of AUGUST, 1966

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS [name of prisoner], having been convicted of capital murder at Sittings of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, held at the city of Vancouver, British Columbia, during the month of October, 1965, was sentenced to be executed on the eighth day of February, 1966, reprieved and execution of sentence postponed from time to time, by Order of the Court, to the ninth day of August, 1966;

AND WHEREAS there has been laid before the Privy Council the report of the trial judge, the Honourable Mr. Justice T.W. Brown, a transcript of evidence adduced at the trial and other documents relating to the case.

The circumstances of the case having been fully considered by the Governor General in Council together with the report of the Solicitor General with respect thereto –

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, pursuant to section 656 of the Criminal Code, hereby commutes the sentence of death passed upon the prisoner to a term of life imprisonment in the British Columbia Penitentiary.

*Certified to be a true copy*

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON  
*Clerk of the Privy Council*

**Order in Council allowing Law to take its Course (regarding Sentence of Death)**

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CANADA  
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1960 – 1548

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA  
FRIDAY, the 11th day of NOVEMBER, 1960  
PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY  
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS [name of prisoner] having been convicted at Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta held at the City of Edmonton during the month of June, 1960, of the crime of murder, was sentenced to death, the sentence to be carried into execution on the 11th day of October, 1960, reprieved and execution of sentence postponed by Order of the Court of the 15th of November, 1960;

AND WHEREAS there have been laid before the Privy Council the report of the trial judge, the Honourable Harold W. Riley, a transcript of the evidence adduced at the trial and other documents relating to the case.

The circumstances of the case having been fully considered by the Governor General in Council together with the report of the Solicitor General with respect thereto –

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is unable to order any interference with the sentence of the Court.

*Certified to be a true copy*

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON  
*Clerk of the Privy Council*

**Order in Council postponing Date of Execution of Sentence**

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CANADA  
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1964 – 985

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA  
THURSDAY, the 2nd of JULY, 1964

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY  
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased hereby to order that the date of execution of sentence of [name of prisoner] for the crime of capital murder, fixed at the third day of July, 1964, be postponed to the tenth day of July, 1964.

*Certified to be a true copy*

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON  
*Clerk of the Privy Council*

## Order in Council for Remission of Sentences on Occasion of 1957 Royal Visit

CANADA  
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1957-1277

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 20th of September, 1957.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report dated September 6, 1957, from the Minister of Justice, submitting:

That the visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II to Canada for the purpose of opening in person the session of the Parliament of Canada on October 14, 1957, will be an event of historic importance;

That it has been the practice in Canada for the Sovereign to mark such occasions by an act of grace and mercy;

That it appears to be appropriate and in keeping with the regard of Her Majesty for the needy and unfortunate that a measure of clemency should be extended on such an occasion to prisoners throughout Canada who are undergoing sentences of imprisonment.

The Committee, therefore, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, advise that Your Excellency may be pleased to exercise the Royal Prerogative of Mercy in respect of every person who, having been convicted of an offence under any Act of the Parliament of Canada and having on or before the 14th day of October, 1957, been sentenced to imprisonment for a definite term of six months or more, is on that day, in custody pursuant to such sentence, in accordance with the following rules and conditions:

1. Every such person shall be entitled to remission of a portion of the time for which he is sentenced to be confined in accordance with the following rules, namely,

- (a) the portion of time to be remitted shall be thirty days for each year of sentence; and
- (b) the portion of time to be remitted shall, where the term of the sentence is less than one year, be the number of days that bears the same proportion to the term of the sentence that thirty days bear to one year.

2. The calculation of the portion of time to be remitted hereunder shall be made as of October 14, 1957.

3. The portion of time to be remitted hereunder shall be in addition to any remission earned under the Penitentiary Act or the Prisons and Reformatories Act, as the case may be.

4. The portion of time to be remitted hereunder applies in respect of the unexpired portion of a sentence of imprisonment that a person is serving pursuant to cancellation of a licence issued under the Ticket of Leave Act, but does not apply in respect of persons who are released on licence under the Ticket of Leave Act before October 14, 1957.

## Proclamation regarding Remission of Sentences on Occasion of 1957 Royal Visit

(Sgd.) P. KERWIN,  
*Deputy Governor General.*

[L.S.]

### CANADA

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

To ALL TO WHOM these Presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,

GREETING:

### A PROCLAMATION

(Sgd.) W. R. JACKETT, } WHEREAS on the  
*Deputy Attorney } twentieth day of*  
*General, Canada. } September, One*  
thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven, His Excellency the Governor General was pleased, in an exercise of the Royal Prerogative of Mercy, to order a reduction in the sentences of prisoners throughout Canada.

AND WHEREAS the said Order reads as follows:

"The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report dated September 6, 1957, from the Minister of Justice submitting:

That the visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II to Canada for the purpose of opening in person the session of the Parliament of Canada on October 14, 1957, will be an event of historic importance;

That it has been the practice in Canada for the Sovereign to mark such occasions by an act of grace and mercy;

That it appears to be appropriate and in keeping with the regard of Her Majesty for the needy and unfortunate that a measure of clemency should be extended on such an occasion to prisoners throughout Canada who are undergoing sentences of imprisonment.

The Committee, therefore, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, advise that Your Excellency may be pleased to exercise the Royal Prerogative of Mercy in respect of every person who, having been convicted of an offence under any Act of the Parliament of Canada and having on or before the 14th day of October, 1957, been sentenced to imprisonment for a definite term of six months or more, is on that day, in custody

pursuant to such sentence, in accordance with the following rules and conditions:

1. Every such person shall be entitled to remission of a portion of the time for which he is sentenced to be confined in accordance with the following rules, namely,

(a) the portion of time to be remitted shall be thirty days for each year of sentence; and

(b) the portion of time to be remitted shall, where the term of the sentence is less than one year, be the number of days that bears the same proportion to the term of the sentence that thirty days bear to one year.

2. The calculation of the portion of time to be remitted hereunder shall be made as of October 14, 1957.

3. The portion of time to be remitted hereunder shall be in addition to any remission earned under the Penitentiary Act or the Prisons and Reformatories Act, as the case may be.

4. The portion of time to be remitted hereunder applies in respect of the unexpired portion of a sentence of imprisonment that a person is serving pursuant to cancellation of a licence issued under the Ticket of Leave Act, but does not apply in respect of persons who are released on licence under the Ticket of Leave Act before October 14, 1957.

5. In the case of persons serving a sentence of imprisonment for life the rule of practice governing the minimum period of time to be served shall be modified on the basis hereinbefore mentioned, provided such person is otherwise found suitable for conditional release."

AND WHEREAS it is expedient and Our Privy Council has advised that a Proclamation do issue giving public notice of this said Order.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE that We by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada hereby give public notice of this said Order by this Our Proclamation.

OF ALL WHICH Our Loving Subjects and all others whom these Presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: The Honourable PATRICK KERWIN, Chief Justice of Canada and

Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, VINCENT MASSEY, Member of Our Order of the Companions of Honour, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OTTAWA, this Twenty-third day of September, in the year of Our Lord One thousand

nine hundred and fifty-seven and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

(Sgd.) C. STEIN,

*Under Secretary of State.*

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

GOVERNOR GENERAL

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**Order in Council for Issue of Special Warrant to authorize  
Urgent Payment for the Public Good**

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CANADA  
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1966-38

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of  
the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor  
General on January 7, 1966.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report dated 5th January 1966, from the Minister of Finance, submitting that the payment of the amount of \$12,000,000 mentioned in the annexed recommendation and schedule thereto, has been reported by the Minister concerned as being urgently required for the public good.

The Committee, therefore, on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance, advise that Your Excellency may be pleased, pursuant to the Financial Administration Act, to direct the preparation of a special warrant to be signed by Your Excellency authorizing the payment of the said amount of \$12,000,000 to be made out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON  
*Clerk of the Privy Council*

[RECOMMENDATION]

P.C. 1966-38

**The Secretary of State for External Affairs**  
**Canada**

Ottawa, January 5, 1966.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY  
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The undersigned has the honour to report that the payment in the total amount of \$12,000,000 mentioned in the annexed schedule is urgently required for the public good and accordingly recommends that Your Excellency in Council direct the preparation of a special warrant to be signed by Your Excellency authorizing the payment of the said sum to be made out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) PAUL MARTIN  
Secretary of State for External Affairs.

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[SCHEDULE]

P.C. 1966-38

**The Secretary of State for External Affairs**  
**Canada**

	SERVICE	AMOUNT
No. Vote 35	Economic, technical, educational, and other assistance, as detailed in the Estimates.	
	International Food Aid Program including commodity contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the World Food Program. . . . .	\$12,000,000

**Special Warrant authorizing Urgent Payment for the Public Good**

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**SPECIAL WARRANT**

Issued pursuant to section 28 of the  
Financial Administration Act

Pursuant to Order in Council P.C. 1966-38 of 7th January 1966, the Minister of Finance and Receiver General is hereby authorized to pay out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund an amount not to exceed \$12,000,000 for the purpose set forth in the schedule hereto.<sup>1</sup>

(Sgd.) GEORGES P. VANIER  
Governor General of Canada.

OTTAWA, January 7th, 1966.

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[<sup>1</sup> See schedule attached to preceding Order in Council.]

**Order in Council for Issue of Warrant authorizing Expenditures  
under Approved Appropriation Act**

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CANADA  
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1967-565

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee  
of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Adminis-  
trator on the 23rd March, 1967.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recom-  
mendation of the President of the Treasury Board, advise that  
Your Excellency may be pleased, in accordance with the pro-  
visions of section twenty-six of the Financial Administration Act,  
to authorize the expenditure of the sums granted to Her Majesty  
to defray certain expenses of the Public Service for the financial  
year ending 31st March, 1967, as set forth in the Appropriation  
Act No. 2, 1967, assented to 23rd March, 1967.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON  
*Clerk of the Privy Council*

**Warrant authorizing Expenditures under Approved Appropriation Act**

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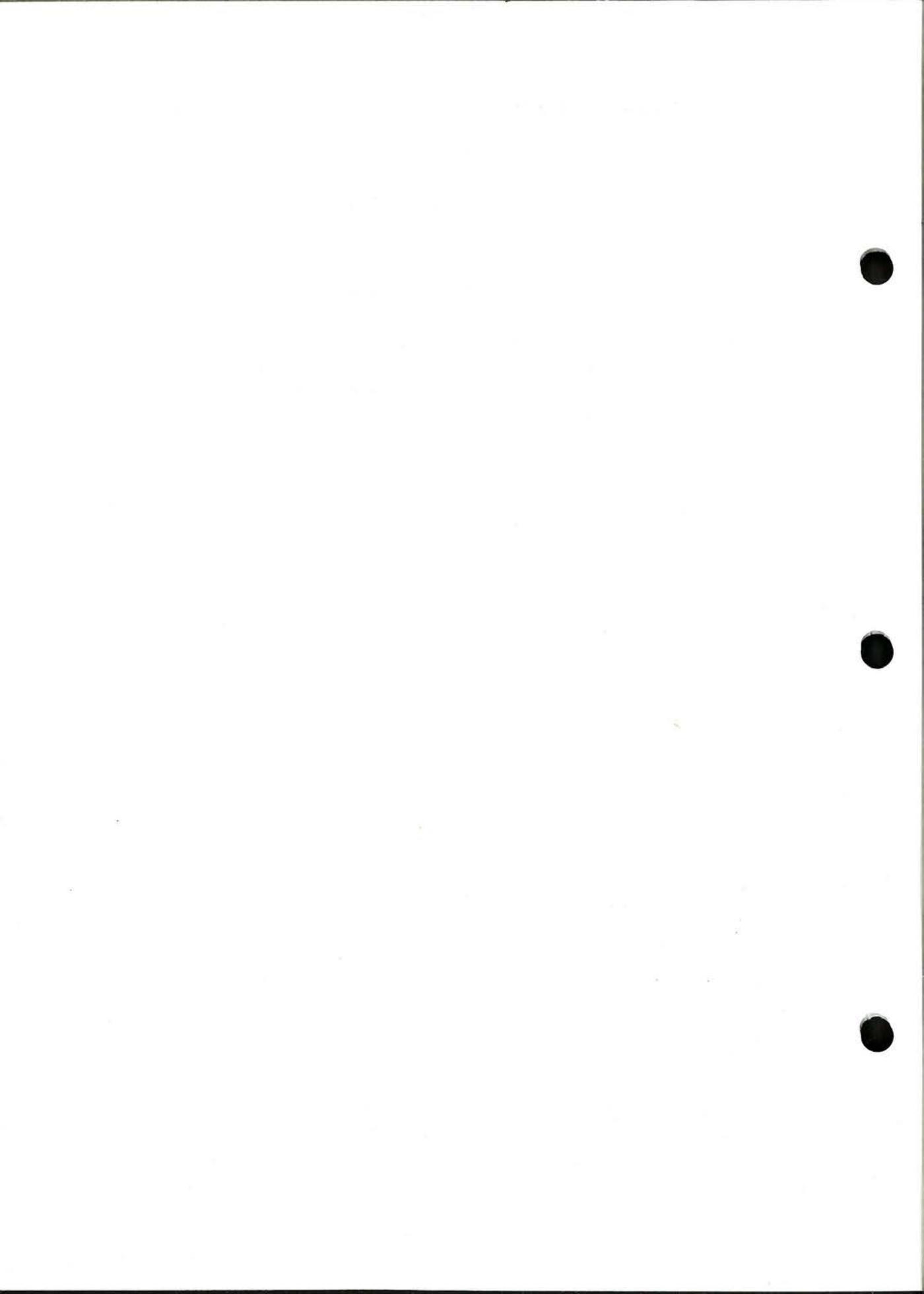
GOVERNMENT HOUSE

OTTAWA

**WARRANT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR**

His Excellency the Administrator, pursuant to Order in Council P.C. 1967-565, 23 March, 1967, and section 26 of the Financial Administration Act, is pleased hereby to authorize payments by the Minister of Finance and Receiver General out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the sums granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Public Service for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1967, as set forth in the Appropriation Act No. 2, 1967.

(Sgd.) { J. R. CARTWRIGHT,  
Deputy Administrator,  
March 23rd, 1967.



**GOVERNOR GENERAL**

**Great Seal of Canada and  
Governor General's Privy Seal**

PAGE

Order in council authorizing Secretary of State to request the Sovereign's approval for design and authorization for use of a new Great Seal of Canada; together with submission from Secretary of State to Sovereign requesting such approval and authorization<sup>1</sup> ..... 267

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<sup>1</sup>These two documents are included for purposes of illustration only. The order in council would now authorize the minister performing the duties of the Registrar General who would make the submission to the Sovereign.



**Order in Council authorizing Secretary of State to request the Sovereign's  
Approval for Design and Authorization for Use of a New Great Seal  
of Canada; together with Submission from Secretary of State to  
Sovereign requesting such Approval and Authorization**

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CANADA  
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1955-1661

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee  
of the Privy Council approved by His Excellency the Governor  
General on November 3, 1955.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report dated 26th October 1955, from the Secretary of State of Canada, submitting:

That by warrant of His late Majesty King George VI, dated January 19, 1940, authority was given for the use by the Government of Canada of a Great Seal of Canada bearing the effigy of His said Majesty, robed, crowned and seated upon His Throne, with orb and sceptre, with the Arms of Canada and the inscription:—GEORGIUS. VI. D.G. MAG. BRIT. HIB. ET. TERR. TRANS-MAR. QUAE. IN DIT. SUNT. BRIT. REX. F. D. IND. IMP.;

That by endorsement of His said late Majesty's approval on a submission dated July 5, 1950 from the Secretary of State of Canada, authority was given for the deletion from the said inscription of the abbreviation "IND. IMP.";

That the said Great Seal, with the inscription so amended, is still being used to seal all documents requiring to be sealed with the Great Seal of Canada and it is expedient to seek the authority of Her Majesty the Queen for the adoption and use of a new Great Seal of Canada.

The Committee, therefore, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State of Canada, advise that the Secretary of State of Canada be authorized to sign and to have placed before Her Majesty the Queen a submission in the form set out in the appendix hereto seeking Her Majesty's authority for the adoption and use by the Government of Canada of a new Great Seal of Canada, bearing the effigy figure of Her Majesty, robed, crowned and seated upon Her Throne, with orb and sceptre, with the Arms of Canada and the inscription "Elizabeth II Queen of Canada—Reine du Canada".

(Sgd.) R. G. ROBERTSON  
*Clerk of the Privy Council*

DRAFT ONLY

The Secretary of State of Canada presents his humble duty to Her Majesty the Queen.

He has the honour to submit that it is expedient that there should be adopted for use by the Government of Canada a new Great Seal of Canada bearing the effigy of Her Majesty, robed, crowned and seated upon Her Throne, with orb and sceptre, with the Arms of Canada and the inscription:— ELIZABETH II QUEEN OF CANADA — REINE DU CANADA.

He has the honour to submit further that it is expedient that authority be obtained for the use by the Government of Canada of this new Great Seal of Canada until adoption and use of another seal is authorized by Her Majesty.

The Secretary of State of Canada, therefore, humbly petitions Her Majesty to give authority accordingly by endorsing Her approval of the present submission with Her Royal Hand.

The Secretary of State of Canada remains Her Majesty's most faithful and obedient servant.

Secretary of State of Canada.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

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**Submission from Prime Minister to Sovereign regarding Approval by Letter of  
Governor General's Absence from Canada for Purpose of State Visit**

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Ottawa (4),  
February 12, 1968.

With my humble duty I wish to request that His Excellency the Governor General be permitted to absent himself from Canada for a period from the 4th to the 26th of March, during which time he would visit Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Barbados, in all cases representing the Head of State of Canada. After his official duties end in Barbados, he hopes to avail himself of the opportunity to take a short vacation before returning to Canada on March 26th.

I have the honour to be, Madam,

Your devoted servant,

(Sgd.) L.B. PEARSON.

**Sovereign's Reply to Submission for Approval of Governor General's Absence  
from Canada for Purpose of State Visit**

---

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

15 February, 1968.

Dear Prime Minister.

I am commanded by The Queen to thank you for your letter of 12th February and to say that Her Majesty is pleased to give permission to the Governor-General to be absent from Canada from 4th to 26th March when His Excellency will be paying State Visits to Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Barbados.

Yours sincerely

(Sgd.) MICHAEL ADEANE

The Right Honourable Lester Pearson, OBE, M.P.

**Press Release regarding State Visit by Governor General**

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

**PRESS RELEASE**

**COMMUNIQUÉ**

**Date:** February 18, 1968

**For Release:** Immediate

**Pour Publication:**

It is announced by the Prime Minister that Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Mrs. Michener have accepted invitations from the Governments of Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Barbados to pay state visits to these four Commonwealth Caribbean countries during the month of March. Their Excellencies will depart Ottawa for Kingston, Jamaica on Monday, March 4; leave Kingston for Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago on Friday, March 8; travel from Port of Spain to Georgetown, Guyana on Wednesday, March 13; and on Monday, March 18 depart Georgetown for Bridgetown, Barbados whence they will return to Ottawa on Tuesday, March 26.

A more detailed programme for Their Excellencies' visits in each of the four countries will be issued shortly.

**Message from Mr. Massey to Sovereign regarding  
His 1954 Visit to United States**

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FROM: SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL, OTTAWA  
TO: PRIVATE SECRETARY TO QUEEN, ROYAL PARTY  
ON TOUR, AUSTRALIA.

SECRET. 4th March. Governor-General would appreciate your laying following message before Her Majesty: —

BEGINS: My humble duty to Your Majesty. On the occasion of his first visit to Ottawa last November, the President of the United States expressed the hope that I should visit him in Washington at some convenient time. With the concurrence of my Prime Minister, and in consultation with the Secretary of State for External Affairs, arrangements have been made in the last few weeks to make this visit possible. I now expect to receive a formal invitation from the President to visit him in Washington on May 3rd and 4th and I wish to accept. Washington is the only city in the United States I shall visit and my absence from Canada will not be for more than four days. In accordance with the procedure approved by His Late Majesty King George VI in 1947, it will not be necessary for my Prime Minister to trouble Your Majesty with a petition for leave of absence in this case, but I feel it my duty to inform Your Majesty of my intended visit, prior to its formal announcement. I remain Your Majesty's most faithful and obedient servant, Vincent Massey.  
ENDS.

**Sovereign's Reply to Mr. Massey's Message  
regarding His 1954 Visit to United States**

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TO: THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL  
FROM: THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE ROYAL PARTY

GOTHIC.

March 6th, 1954.

Your telegram of March 4th. The Queen thanks you for your message and is very glad to learn of your impending visit to Washington.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.

**Submission from Prime Minister to Sovereign regarding Approval of Governor  
General's Absence from Canada for Purpose of Private Visit**

---

Ottawa, June 15, 1961.

Your Majesty

With my humble duty I wish to bring to your attention the request of His Excellency the Governor General for permission to absent himself from Canada during a period from the 15th of July to the end of August, during which time he would visit France and possibly the United Kingdom. His reason is that his wife's mother who lives in Paris is 87 and rather frail. He also has a son there.

I have the honour to be, Madam,

Your devoted servant,

(Sgd.) JOHN G. DIEFENBAKER

**Sovereign's Reply to Submission for Approval of Governor General's  
Absence from Canada for Purpose of Private Visit**

---

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

26th June 1961

Dear Prime Minister

I am commanded by The Queen to thank you for your letter of 15th June.

I am to say that Her Majesty is pleased to give permission to the Governor General to be absent from Canada from 15th July to the end of August when he intends to visit Europe.

Yours sincerely

(Sgd.) MICHAEL ADEANE

The Right Honourable John Diefenbaker.

**Message from Prime Minister to Governor General regarding Sovereign's  
Approval of Absence of Governor General from Canada for  
Purpose of Private Visit**

---

Ottawa, July 6th, 1961.

Your Excellency:

In response to your letter of June 10th and our related conversations, I transmitted to Her Majesty The Queen your request to be absent from Canada from the 15th of July to the end of August this year. Sir Michael Adeane has now informed me that The Queen has been pleased to grant the permission required for your absence.

May I take this opportunity to say that I hope Madame Vanier and yourself will be able to enjoy a well earned rest overseas, and that you will find Madame Vanier's Mother well despite her years.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) JOHN G. DIEFENBAKER

His Excellency  
Major General Georges P. Vanier,  
D.S.O., M.C., C.D.,  
Governor General of Canada,  
Ottawa.

## State and Official Visits made by Governors General

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Willingdon, 1928	—	U.S.A.	—	State
Tweedsmuir, 1937	—	U.S.A.	—	Official
Athlone, 1945	—	U.S.A.	—	State
Alexander, 1947	—	U.S.A.	—	Official
Alexander, 1948	—	Brazil	—	
Massey, 1954	—	U.S.A.	—	State
Michener, 1968	—	Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Barbados <sup>1</sup>	—	State

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<sup>1</sup> These four visits, planned to begin on 4 March, 1968, were postponed because of the parliamentary situation in Canada.



**GOVERNOR GENERAL**

**New Year Levee**

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**Letter from Governor General's Secretary to Prime Minister  
informing Letter of Plans for Levee**

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE

OTTAWA

9th December 1964

My dear Prime Minister

Although the Governor-General realizes that it may possibly be your intention to be away from Ottawa on New Year's Day, His Excellency has asked me to acquaint you with the arrangements which have been made in connection with his New Year Levee on Friday, January 1st, 1965.

As in previous years, the Governor-General proposes to receive gentlemen attending the Levee in the Senate Chamber, standing at the foot of the Throne. His Excellency will receive civilians at 11.00 a.m., and 12.00 noon will receive Members of the Armed Forces, the Defence Research Board and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

His Excellency, attended by his staff, will enter the Houses of Parliament by the Private Entrance of the Speaker of the Senate, where he will be met by his Honorary Aides-de-Camp. A procession will be formed, and His Excellency will proceed to the Speaker's Quarters which have been made available to him as a Dressing Room. When His Excellency has removed his coat, the procession will return to the north corridor, and thence to the Senate Chamber.

The Order of Procession is set out in the Regulations, copies of which I have the honour to enclose. You will observe that those having the Private and Special Entrée will assemble in the Hall of Honour. The Diplomatic Corps will assemble in the Reading Room and the Opposition Lobby.

Should it be your intention to be in Ottawa on this day, you will be asked to enter the north corridor from the Hall of Honour for presentation in the Senate Chamber, as soon as His Excellency has taken his position there. After you have been presented, I shall escort you to the Refreshment Room, where you will yourself, no doubt, wish to greet some of the other gentlemen who will be received by His Excellency.

The general public will enter by the House of Commons Entrance and will assemble in the West Lobby in time for presentation at 11.00 a.m. His Excellency will arrive at 10.55 a.m.

Members of the Armed Forces, the Defence Research Board and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will assemble in the Chamber of the House of Commons to be presented at 12.00 noon.

I should be most grateful if you would instruct your Secretary to inform me whether there are any suggestions which you may wish to make in connection with this function.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) ESMOND BUTLER

Secretary to the Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Lester B. Pearson, O.B.E., M.P., M.A., LL.D.,  
Prime Minister of Canada.

**Reply of Prime Minister's Secretary to Governor General's Secretary  
regarding Attendance of Prime Minister at Levee**

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Ottawa (4),  
December 16, 1964.

Dear Esmond:

The Prime Minister has asked me to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of December 9 in which you outline arrangements for the Governor-General's New Year Levee on Friday, January 1st, 1965.

If the Prime Minister is in Ottawa he will, of course, be delighted to attend. Perhaps you would be good enough to keep in touch with Mr. James Regan concerning the Prime Minister's plans in this regard.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) JAMES A. COUTTS  
Secretary.

Mr. Esmond Butler,  
Secretary to  
The Governor-General,  
Government House,  
Ottawa, Ontario.



**GOVERNOR GENERAL**

<b>Presentation of Letters of Credence by Heads of Missions</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
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## Ambassador's Letter of Credence

---

Carlos Lleras Restrepo

President of the Republic of Colombia

to

Her Majesty Elizabeth II by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom, of Canada, and of Her other Kingdoms and Territories, Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

May it please Your Majesty:

With a view to maintaining and strengthening the traditional relations of friendship which happily exist between the Republic of Colombia and Canada, I have decided to appoint, as I do appoint by these Letters, as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Your Majesty's Government, the distinguished citizen Victor Chaux Villamil, Esquire, who has been Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Government of Switzerland.

The excellent personal qualities which distinguish Mr. Chaux Villamil assure me that he will be worthy of Your Majesty's esteem, and I request Your Majesty to grant him full Credence to all that he may say in the name of Colombia and its Government, especially when he affirms my profound wishes for the grandeur of Canada and for Your Majesty's personal happiness.

Your good and faithful friend

(Sgd.) CARLOS LLERAS RESTREPO

(Sgd.) GERMAN ZEA

The Minister of External Affairs, signed, German Zea

Bogota, October 27, 1966.

(Seal) Republic of Colombia, Ministry of External Affairs.

**High Commissioner's Head of State Letter of Commission**

---

*Lieutenant-General Joseph Arthur Ankrah  
Chairman of the National Liberation Council  
Republic of Ghana*

TO

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE SECOND, BY THE GRACE  
OF GOD OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, CANADA AND HER OTHER  
REALMS AND TERRITORIES QUEEN, HEAD OF THE  
COMMONWEALTH, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH

Your Majesty,

Being desirous of making suitable provision for the representation in Canada of the interests of the Republic of Ghana and of maintaining and strengthening the relations of friendship and concord which so happily subsist between Canada and the Republic of Ghana, I have to that end made choice of my trusty and worthy countryman JUSTICE WILLIAM BEDFORD VAN LARE to reside near you in the quality of High Commissioner of the Republic of Ghana.

The personal qualities by which MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM BEDFORD VAN LARE has distinguished himself in the affairs of state assure me that he is eminently worthy of the important mission which has been entrusted to him and that he will discharge the duties of his Mission in such a manner as to merit Your Majesty's approbation and esteem.

In this confidence, I request that Your Majesty will receive MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM BEDFORD VAN LARE favourably and will give full credence to all that he shall have occasion to communicate to Your Majesty in my name and also when he shall express to Your Majesty my cordial wishes for Your personal welfare and the prosperity of the people of Canada.

Given at The Castle, Accra, the Eleventh day of August One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty-Six in the Seventh Year of our Republic.

(Sgd.) JOSEPH ARTHUR ANKRAH,  
Chairman,  
National Liberation Council.

## High Commissioner's Head of Government Letter of Introduction

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(TRANSLATION)

No: PR/AC/CA/2.

Colombo.

7th September, 1965.

My dear Prime Minister,

I have much pleasure in introducing to you Mr. Leslie Simon Bernard Perera who has been appointed by the Government of Ceylon to be High Commissioner for Ceylon in Canada in succession to Mr. R. S. S. Gunewardene.

Prior to his appointment as High Commissioner, Mr. Perera has had a distinguished career in the Ceylon Civil Service and held several judicial and administrative appointments. He has also served as Permanent Secretary to the Ministries of Health, Commerce and Trade, and Cultural Affairs and Social Services.

He is well acquainted with the mutual interests of our two countries and I am confident that he will endeavour to promote them as well as the friendly relations which so happily exist between Ceylon and Canada. I have no doubt that in this high mission he will receive every assistance and co-operation of your Government.

He brings with him my best wishes for your personal well-being and for the prosperity of your country.

Yours sincerely,  
(Sgd.) DUDLEY SENANAYAKE.

The Hon. Lester B. Pearson, O.B.E.,  
Prime Minister of Canada.

**Prime Minister's Reply to High Commissioner's Letter of Introduction**

---

Ottawa, September 28, 1965.

My dear Prime Minister,

It was with great pleasure that I received, on September 23, Mr. Leslie Perera as the new High Commissioner for Ceylon in Canada.

At that time he gave me your letter of September 7, and I assured him, as I do you, that he would be able to count on full co-operation from us during his stay here.

Please accept, my dear Prime Minister, my warm wishes for your health and prosperity.

(Sgd.) L. B. PEARSON.

The Honourable Dudley Senanayake,  
Prime Minister of Ceylon.

## Government House Order of Ceremony for Ambassador Presentation

---

Presentation of Letters of Credence by The Ambassador of Indonesia  
to His Excellency The Governor-General

Tuesday, 27 September 1966 at 11:00 hrs.

1. The Aide-de-Camp in-Waiting, F/L J. A. M. Landry, in a Government House car, will call for the Deputy Chief of Protocol, Mr. Paul LaFlèche, at his Office in the East Block.

At 0955 hrs the Deputy Chief of Protocol and the ADC in-Waiting will proceed to the Embassy residence, 864 Echo Drive, to call for the Ambassador, His Excellency Lieutenant-General Hidajat Martaatmadja, leaving for the East Block at 1015 hrs. On arrival at the East Block the Ambassador, the Deputy Chief of Protocol and the ADC in-Waiting will walk through the corridor leading to the Ambassadors' Entrance.

The Ambassador will be accompanied by the following members of his staff:

Mr. John Muzhar, First Secretary.

Mr. Wisber Loeis, Second Secretary (Press and Public Relations).

They will proceed to the Ambassadors' Entrance to the East Block under their own arrangements.

2. The State Carriage, accompanied by a mounted escort of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in accordance with arrangements made by the Comptroller of the Household, will proceed directly to the Ambassadors' Entrance to the East Block to await the arrival of the Ambassador. On departure from the East Block the Carriage will circle Parliament Hill, but not on its return to the East Block.

3. At 1040 hrs the Ambassador, the Deputy Chief of Protocol and the ADC in-Waiting will proceed in the State Carriage from the Ambassadors' Entrance to the East Block to Government House, arriving at 1100 hrs.

The Ambassador's Staff will follow the State Carriage in the Government House car.

4. Mr. J. C. Langley, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, will arrive at Government House at 1050 hrs and will be conducted to His Excellency's Study by the ADC next-in-Waiting.

5. Mr. Esmond Butler, Secretary to the Governor-General, will greet the Ambassador on his arrival and will present to him the members of the Governor-General's Staff: Colonel A. G. Cherrier, Assistant Secretary; Commander F. J. D.

Pemberton, Comptroller of the Household; Mr. Guy Robillard, Press Secretary; Mr. George Cowley, Attaché; Lieut. M. Price, RCN and Capt. R. B. Stock, Aides-de-Camp.

6. The ADC in-Waiting will inform the Governor-General of the Ambassador's arrival and His Excellency, accompanied by the Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, will take up his position in the Ballroom. The Assistant Under-Secretary will stand on His Excellency's right, and the ADC in-Waiting on His Excellency's left.

7. Meanwhile in the Front Hall a procession will form as follows:

Aide-de-Camp	Aide-de-Camp
Attaché	
Comptroller of the Household	Press Secretary
Assistant Secretary	
Staff of the Ambassador	
Deputy Chief of Protocol	
Secretary to the Governor-General	THE AMBASSADOR

8. The Doorkeeper will be posted inside the entrance to the Ballroom, the door being closed. When His Excellency is in place in front of the dais, the Doorkeeper will open the door to allow the procession to enter.

9. The Secretary to the Governor-General will stand on the right of the Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. The Press Secretary, the Attaché and the Aides-de-Camp will take up positions on the east side of the dais; the Comptroller of the Household will take up a position on the west side of the dais. The Assistant Secretary will lead the members of the Ambassador's Staff to a position on the Comptroller's right and will then take up his position between the latter and the Secretary.

10. The Order of Ceremony will be as follows:

The Deputy Chief of Protocol will continue to lead the Ambassador forward, and when about five paces from His Excellency will present the Ambassador.

The Ambassador, remaining where he is, will address a few formal phrases to His Excellency, at the conclusion of which he will step forward, hand his Letters of Credence to His Excellency, and return to his former position.

The Governor-General, on behalf of Her Majesty The Queen, will extend a welcome to the Ambassador.

The Governor-General will hand the Letters of Credence to the Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs who in turn will hand them to the Secretary.

The Ambassador will beg leave to present the members of his staff.

11. The formal presentation concluded, the Governor-General, with the Ambassador walking on his right and the Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs on his left—the ADC in-Waiting in the lead—will proceed to the Governor-General's Study and converse for approximately ten minutes. After a sufficient pause, the others will proceed informally to the Drawing Room.

12. At 1110 hrs the wife of the Ambassador and other ladies attending the reception will arrive at Government House. They will be met and conducted to the Drawing Room by the Lady-in-Waiting, who will present them to the ladies already in the Drawing Room.

13. When the time set aside for conversation in the Governor-General's Study has elapsed, the ADC in-Waiting will inform the Governor-General accordingly and a group photograph of the Governor-General, the Ambassador and the Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs will be taken in the small Drawing Room.

While the photograph is being taken, an ADC will inform Her Excellency of the arrival of the guests and will escort Her Excellency, attended by the Lady-in-Waiting, to the Drawing Room. The guests will be presented to Her Excellency.

14. The Governor-General, the Ambassador and the Assistant Under-Secretary will proceed to the Drawing Room, where the Governor-General will present the Ambassador to Her Excellency. The ADC in-Waiting will present the Ambassador's wife to the Governor-General, and also the wives of the members of the Ambassador's staff. The ADC next-in-Waiting will present the Assistant Under-Secretary to Her Excellency, and will also present to the Ambassador the ladies present whom he has not met.

Refreshments will be served.

15. When it is the Governor-General's wish to withdraw, Their Excellencies will take leave of the guests.

After Their Excellencies have withdrawn the guests may leave.

16. The Deputy Chief of Protocol and the ADC in-Waiting will accompany the Ambassador to the Ambassadors' Entrance to the East Block in the State Carriage, and after walking through the corridor leading to the Wellington Street Entrance they will proceed to the Embassy residence in GH Car No. 1.

The ADC next-in-Waiting will accompany the wife of the Ambassador to the Embassy residence in GH Car No. 2.

Members of the Embassy staff will follow the State Carriage to the East Block in GH Car No. 1.

17. A motorcycle escort will be provided by the City Police to accompany the State Carriage from the Ambassadors' Entrance to the East Block to Government House at 1040 hrs. Similar police escort will be provided for the return journey, leaving Government House at approximately 1145 hrs.

18. Dress: The Governor-General — Morning coat  
Staff — Morning coat or Uniform  
Ladies — Afternoon dress with hat.

(Sgd.) A. G. CHERRIER  
Assistant Secretary to the Governor-General.

Government House.  
23 September 1966.

## Government House Order of Ceremony for High Commissioner Presentation

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Presentation of Letter of Commission by  
the High Commissioner-designate for Ghana in Canada to His Excellency  
the Governor-General

Thursday, 22 September 1966 at 1230 hrs.

At 1145 hrs the Aide-de-Camp in-Waiting, in GH Car No. 1, will call for the Deputy Chief of Protocol, Mr. Paul LaFlèche, at his Office in the East Block.

At 1150 hrs the Deputy Chief of Protocol and the ADC in-Waiting will proceed to the official residence, 1 Clemow Avenue, to call for the High Commissioner-designate, the Hon. Mr. Justice W. B. Van Lare, proceeding from there to arrive at Government House at 1230 hrs.

At 1220 hrs the Minister of Public Works, the Hon. George J. McIlraith, will arrive at Government House and will be conducted to His Excellency's Study.

Upon arrival at Government House, the High Commissioner will be greeted by the Secretary to the Governor-General, Mr. Esmond Butler, and conducted in company with the Deputy Chief of Protocol to His Excellency's Study.

The Deputy Chief of Protocol will present the High Commissioner to the Governor-General.

The High Commissioner will present his Letter of Commission to His Excellency.

The Secretary and the Deputy Chief of Protocol will withdraw.

The Governor-General will converse with the High Commissioner and the Minister.

A photograph will be taken.

At 1220 hrs the ADC next-in-Waiting, in GH Car No. 2, will call at the official residence for the wife of the High Commissioner, proceeding from there to arrive at Government House at 1245 hrs.

Mrs. George McIlraith will also arrive at Government House at 1245 hrs.

Mrs. Van Lare and Mrs. McIlraith will be met by the Lady-in-Waiting and escorted to the Drawing Room.

At 1250 hrs Her Excellency, attended by the Lady-in-Waiting, will enter the Drawing Room and presentations will take place.

Immediately afterwards His Excellency, the High Commissioner and the Minister will enter the Drawing Room and presentations will take place.

Luncheon will be served at 1300 hrs. At the conclusion His Excellency will say a few words of welcome, to which the High Commissioner will reply.

After Their Excellencies take leave of the guests the ADC in-Waiting and the Deputy Chief of Protocol will accompany the High Commissioner and Mrs. Van Lare to the official residence in GH Car No. 1.

Dress: Gentlemen — Short black coat.  
Ladies — Afternoon dress with hat.

(Sgd.) A. G. CHERRIER  
Assistant Secretary to the Governor-General.

Government House.  
19 September 1966.

**GOVERNOR GENERAL**

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**Order in Council appointing Secretary to the Governor General**

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CANADA  
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1959 - 1373

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA  
SATURDAY, the 24th day of OCTOBER, 1959.

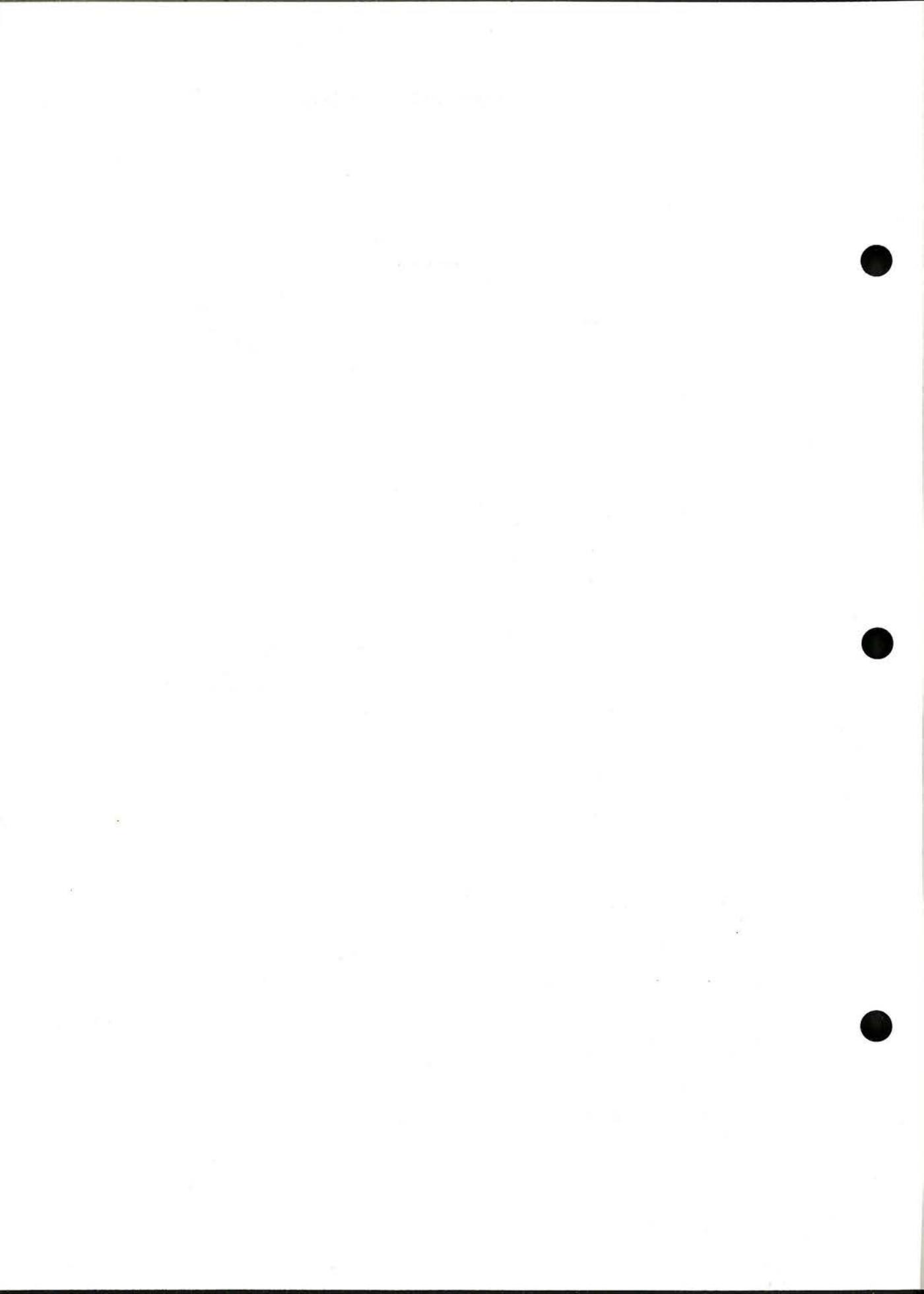
PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased hereby to appoint Esmond Unwin Butler, Esquire, to be Secretary to the Governor General, effective 15th November, 1959, with salary of \$10,000 per annum.

*Certified to be a true copy*  
(Sgd.) R. G. ROBERTSON  
*Clerk of the Privy Council*



## GOVERNOR GENERAL

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**Commission of Appointment as Deputy Governor General with All  
Powers except Power to dissolve Parliament**

---

(Sgd.) GEORGES P. VANIER

CANADA

By His Excellency Major-General Georges Philius Vanier, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order upon whom has been conferred the Military Cross and the Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

---

TO THE HONOURABLE WILFRED JUDSON, a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada,

GREETING:

KNOW YOU that being well assured of your loyalty, fidelity and capacity, I, Major-General Georges Philius Vanier, Governor General of Canada, under and by virtue of and in pursuance of the power and authority vested in me by the Commission of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, under the Great Seal of Canada, dated August 1, 1959, constituting and appointing me to be Governor General of Canada do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint you the said WILFRED JUDSON, to be my Deputy within Canada and in that capacity to exercise, subject to any limitations or directions from time to time expressed or given by Her Majesty, all the powers, authorities and functions vested in and of right exercisable by me as Governor General, saving and excepting the power of dissolving the Parliament of Canada.

TO HAVE, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office of Deputy of me, the Governor General of Canada as aforesaid, together with all and every the powers, authorities and functions to the said office belonging unto you, the said WILFRED JUDSON, for and during my pleasure.

PROVIDED ALWAYS that the appointment of my said Deputy shall not affect the exercise of any such power, authority or function by me, the said Major-General Georges Philius Vanier, in person.

AND PROVIDED ALWAYS, that you the said WILFRED JUDSON, shall, during your continuance in the said office, obey all such orders and instructions as you shall from time to time receive from me.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at Ottawa, this fifth day of October in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine and in the eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

BY COMMAND,

(Sgd.) C. STEIN,  
*Under Secretary of State*

**Commission of Appointment as Deputy Governor General  
for Signature of Certain Documents**

---

(Sgd.) GEORGES P. VANIER

CANADA

BY HIS EXCELLENCY Major-General Georges Philias Vanier, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order upon whom has been conferred the Military Cross and the Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

---

TO ESMOND UNWIN BUTLER, Esquire, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario,

GREETING:

WHEREAS by certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Canada bearing date the eighth day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and forty-seven, it is constituted, ordered and declared that there shall be a Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in and over Canada.

AND WHEREAS Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, by Commission under the Great Seal of Canada bearing date the first day of August in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine was graciously pleased to appoint me during the Royal Pleasure Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in and over Canada, and has further in and by the said Commission authorized, empowered and Commanded me to exercise and perform all and singular the powers and directions contained in the said Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor General and Commander-in-Chief aforesaid, or in any other Letters Patent adding to, amending or substituted for the same.

AND WHEREAS under and pursuant to the provisions in that behalf in the British North America Act, 1867, in and by the said Letters Patent His Excellency the Governor General for the time being is authorized and empowered subject to any limitations and directions from time to time expressed or given by Her Majesty to appoint any person or persons, jointly or severally, to be his Deputy or Deputies within any part or parts of Canada, and in that capacity to exercise, during the Royal Pleasure such of his powers, functions and authorities as he might deem it necessary or expedient to assign to such person or persons, provided that the appointment of such Deputy or Deputies should not affect the exercise of any such power, authority or function by the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in person.

AND WHEREAS, I deem it necessary and expedient with a view to preventing delay in the performance of the public business and affairs of Canada to appoint some fit and proper person to be my Deputy within Canada for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

NOW KNOW YE, that being well assured of the loyalty, fidelity and capacity of you the said ESMOND UNWIN BUTLER, and in pursuance of the authority vested in me in such behalf I have constituted and appointed and do hereby constitute and appoint you the said ESMOND UNWIN BUTLER to be my DEPUTY within Canada, whether I be absent from Canada or not and in that capacity to sign Warrants of Election, Writs for the Election of Members of the House of Commons and Letters Patent of lands and similar documents to be issued consequent upon approval by me, or authorized by Act of Parliament.

TO HAVE, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office of Deputy of me, the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada as aforesaid, unto you the said ESMOND UNWIN BUTLER, during my pleasure, but subject to any limitations or directions from time to time expressed or given by Her Majesty.

PROVIDED ALWAYS that the appointment of my said Deputy shall not affect the exercise of any power, authority or function by me in person.

AND PROVIDED ALWAYS that you the said ESMOND UNWIN BUTLER, shall during your continuance in the said office obey all such orders and instructions as you shall from time to time receive from me or the person administering the Government of Canada.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at arms at Ottawa, this Twenty-fifth day of January in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixty and in the Eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

BY COMMAND,

(Sgd.) C. STEIN,

*Under Secretary of State.*

**Oath of Deputy Governor General (1936)**

---

You, ....., Chief Justice of Canada (or Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada), do solemnly promise and swear that you will truly and faithfully execute the Office of Deputy Governor General according to the best of your skill and knowledge and according to the power to you granted by virtue of the Commission dated ..... under the Seal at Arms of His Excellency, the Governor General of this Dominion. So help you God.

**Letter from Assistant Secretary to Governor General to Clerk of Privy Council  
giving Name and Period of Duty of Deputy Governor General**

---

GOVERNMENT HOUSE  
OTTAWA

June 29th, 1967

Dear Sir,

His Excellency the Governor General will be absent from Ottawa from noon on Monday, July 3rd through Tuesday, July 4th, and again on Monday, July 10th.

During these absences, the Deputy of the Governor General will be:

Monday, July 3rd (noon)	The Hon. Robert Taschereau, P.C.,
Tuesday, July 4th	Chief Justice of Canada.
Monday, July 10th	The Hon. Emmett M. Hall,
	Puisne Judge of the
	Supreme Court of Canada.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) A. G. CHERRIER  
Assistant Secretary to the  
Governor General.

The Clerk of the Privy Council,  
Privy Council Office,  
Ottawa.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

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**Letter from Governor General to Prime Minister asking for Sovereign's  
Approval for Leave to be absent from Canada**

---

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

OTTAWA

10th June, 1961.

My dear Prime Minister

As I mentioned to you last Thursday my wife and I would like to visit France and possibly the United Kingdom for a period of about six weeks this summer. I explained that my wife's mother who lives in Paris is 87 and rather frail. I was thinking of leaving Canada on the 15th of July, returning towards the end of August.

I am, of course, most anxious to learn whether my absence from the country would be convenient to the Government. If you see no objection to my proposal, I should greatly appreciate your formally seeking the permission of Her Majesty The Queen for my absence from Canada for this period. In the event of leave being granted, I shall, of course, arrange for the appointment of an Administrator during my absence from the country.

Yours sincerely

(Sgd.) GEORGES P. VANIER

The Right Hon. John G. Diefenbaker, Q.C., LL.D., D.C.L.,  
Prime Minister of Canada,  
24 Sussex Drive,  
OTTAWA.

**Letter from Governor General to Prime Minister advising  
that Administrator will assume Office**

---

GOVERNMENT HOUSE  
OTTAWA

6th May, 1963.

My Dear Prime Minister

My doctors have advised me that it would be unwise to undertake the arduous duties connected with the Opening of Parliament on Thursday, May 16th, so soon after my mild heart attack.

Because of this incapacity, I should like to let you know that it is my intention to call on the Chief Justice of Canada to act as Administrator from noon on Thursday until 6.00 p.m. of the same day.

Yours sincerely

(Sgd.) GEORGES P. VANIER

The Right Hon. Lester B. Pearson, O.B.E., LL.D.,  
Prime Minister of Canada,  
Ottawa.

## Oaths taken by Administrator

---

### OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

I, Robert Taschereau, Chief Justice of Canada do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, Her Heirs and Successors, according to Law.

So help me, God.

### SERMENT D'ALLÉGEANCE

Je, Robert Taschereau, Juge en chef du Canada, jure d'être fidèle et de porter sincèrement allégeance à Sa Majesté la Reine Elisabeth Deux, ainsi qu'à Ses Héritiers et successeurs, selon la Loi.

Ainsi Dieu me soit en aide.

### OFFICIAL OATHS

I do swear that I will well and truly serve Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second as Administrator of the Government of Canada and duly and impartially administer justice therein.

So help me, God.

### SERMENTS OFFICIELS

Je jure de servir fidèlement et sincèrement Sa Majesté la Reine Elisabeth Deux en qualité d'Administrateur du Gouvernement du Canada et d'administrer la justice dûment et impartialement.

Ainsi Dieu me soit en aide.

I do swear that I will well and truly serve Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second in the office of Keeper of the Great Seal of Canada.

So help me, God.

Je jure de servir fidèlement et sincèrement Sa Majesté la Reine Elisabeth Deux en qualité de Garde du Grand Sceau du Canada.

Ainsi Dieu me soit en aide.

(Sgd.) ROBERT TASCHEREAU

The foregoing Oaths were administered by me to His Excellency the Honourable Robert Taschereau as Administrator of the Government of Canada, at the City of Ottawa, this fifth day of March, 1967.

(Sgd.) L. B. PEARSON

(Sgd.) R. G. ROBERTSON

*Clerk of the Queen's Privy Council  
for Canada*

## Proclamation of Administrator

---

### CANADA

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONOURABLE PATRICK KERWIN, Chief Justice of Canada, Administrator of the Government of Canada.

TO ALL TO WHOM these Presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern,

GREETING:

### A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second was graciously pleased by a Commission under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the first day of August, 1959, and in the eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign, to appoint Major-General Georges Philius Vanier, to be Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

WHEREAS no new Commission has been granted superseding the said Commission to the said Major-General Georges Philius Vanier, appointing him to be Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada, and the said Commission remains in full force and effect.

WHEREAS by Clause VIII of the Letters Patent bearing date the eighth day of September, 1947, constituting the office of Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada, it is provided that in the event of the absence of the Governor General out of Canada, all and every the powers and authorities therein granted to him shall, until Her Majesty's further pleasure is signified therein, be vested in the Chief Justice for the time being of Canada.

AND WHEREAS by reason of the absence of the said Major-General Georges Philius Vanier, out of Canada, and under and in virtue of the Letters Patent all and every the powers and authorities by the said Letters Patent have become vested in me as being the Chief Justice for the time being of Canada, and having taken the necessary Oath as required by the said Letters Patent, I have therefore thought fit to issue this Proclamation to make known the same, and I do hereby require and command that all and singular Her Majesty's Officers and Ministers in Canada do continue in the execution of their several and respective offices, places and employments, and that Her Majesty's loving subjects and all others whom these Presents may concern do take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at Beaverton, in the County of Ontario and Province of Ontario, this fifteenth day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one and in the tenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

(Sgd.) P. KERWIN,

*Administrator of the Government of Canada.*

## Arrangements for Swearing-In of Administrator

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1. The Honourable Robert Taschereau, Chief Justice of Canada, will be sworn in as Administrator of the Government of Canada on Sunday, March 5th, 1967, at 7 P.M.
2. The following persons will be present for the ceremony:
  - The Clerk of the Privy Council to administer the Oaths,
  - The Acting Registrar General to return and receive the Great Seal of Canada,
  - The Deputy Registrar General to bring the Great Seal of Canada, the Administrator's Privy Seal and the Administrator's Proclamation,
  - The Secretary to the Chief Justice,
  - An Officer from the Privy Council to bring the Oath Book and Bible.
3. The Clerk of the Privy Council will hand the Bible to the Chief Justice and read the Oaths of Administrator. The Chief Justice will say "So help me God" after the oaths are read.
4. The Chief Justice will sign the Oath Book.
5. The Acting Registrar General will hand the Great Seal of Canada to the Administrator who will hand it back to the Acting Registrar General saying "I hand you the Great Seal of Canada for safekeeping".
6. The Deputy Registrar General will read the Administrator's Proclamation.
7. The Proclamation will then be signed by the Administrator and sealed, with the Privy Seal, by the Deputy Registrar General.
8. Dress: informal.

**Draft Letter from Clerk of Privy Council to Administrator forwarding Bible  
on which Administrator was sworn**

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Ottawa,.....

Your Excellency:

It gives me pleasure to send you, herewith, the bible on which you were sworn as Administrator of the Government of Canada. The front page has been inscribed as a memento of the occasion.

I am, Your Excellency,

Yours sincerely,

.....  
Clerk of the Privy Council.

His Excellency,  
The Honourable (name of Justice acting as Administrator),  
Administrator of the Government of Canada,  
Ottawa.

**Commission of Appointment as Deputy Administrator**

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(Sgd.) P. KERWIN,  
*Administrator.*

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONOURABLE PATRICK KERWIN,  
Chief Justice of Canada, Administrator of the Government of Canada.

TO the Honourable CHARLES HOLLAND LOCKE, a Puisne Judge of  
the Supreme Court of Canada,

GREETING:

KNOW YOU that being well assured of your loyalty, fidelity and capacity, I, the Honourable Patrick Kerwin, Administrator of the Government of Canada, under and by virtue of and in pursuance of the power and authority vested in me by the Letters Patent of His late Majesty King George VI constituting the office of Governor General of Canada, do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint you the said Charles Holland Locke to be my Deputy within Canada and in that capacity to exercise, subject to any limitations or directions from time to time expressed or given by Her Majesty, all the powers, authorities and functions vested in and of right exercisable by me as Administrator of the Government of Canada, saving and excepting the power of dissolving the Parliament of Canada.

TO HAVE, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office of Deputy of me, the Administrator of the Government of Canada as aforesaid, together with all and every the powers, authorities and functions to the said office belonging unto you, the said Charles Holland Locke for and during my pleasure.

PROVIDED ALWAYS that the appointment of my said Deputy shall not affect the exercise of any such power, authority or function by me, the said Honourable Patrick Kerwin, in person.

AND PROVIDED ALWAYS, that you the said Charles Holland Locke shall, during your continuance in the said office, obey all such orders and instructions as you shall from time to time receive from me.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at Beaverton, Ontario, this fifteenth day of July in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one and in the tenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

BY COMMAND,

(Sgd.) C. STEIN,  
*Under Secretary of State.*

**Oath of Deputy Administrator (1945)**

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You, ....., Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, do solemnly promise and swear that you will duly and faithfully execute the Office of Deputy Administrator according to the best of your skill and knowledge and according to the powers to you granted by virtue of the Commission dated ..... under the Seal of Arms of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government of Canada.

So help you God.